The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST 23, 1871. NO. 33.

Huntingdon Journal.

URBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

a the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every day, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, he firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at r-annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid ix months from date of subscription, and t paid within the year.
aper discontinued, unless at the option of lishers, until all arrearages are paid.
ERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN per line for each of the first four insertions, E CENTS per lin. for each subsequent inser- s than three months.
lar monthly and yearly advertisements will ted at the following rates:

3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 35
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6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
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al notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- FIFTEEN CENTS per line.
esolutions of Associations, Communications ed or individual interest, and notices of Mar- and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be TEN CENTS per line.
l and other notices will be charged to the aving them inserted.
rtising Agents must find their commission of these figures.
dvertising accounts are due and collectable e advertisement is once inserted.
PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.— ills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every and style, printed at the shortest notice, ry thing in the Printing line will be execu- he most artistic manner and at the lowest

Professional Cards.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- mark, Pa. [ap12,71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied srs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S NG.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens tingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of gham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill may24.

. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by n M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- ly offer his professional services to the citi- Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. e on Washington street, one door east of the ic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

. G. D. ARNOLD, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his pro- al services to the people of Huntingdon and y. ERENCE:—Dr. B. P. Hook, of Loysville, Pa., hom he formerly practiced; Drs. Stille and of Philadelphia. e on Washington street, West Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street ngdon. [jan.4,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., ngdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- on, Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- on, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of er's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the al Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular tion given to the settlement of estates of dece- s. fice in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend urveying in all its branches. Will also buy, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- ind, in any part of the United States. Send circular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., iers' claims against the Government for back bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- with great care and promptness. fice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention n to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- t of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business ecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton er, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

ILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly ll legal business. Office in Cunningham's new ding. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. ffice on the south side of Hill street, fourth door t of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

IN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. M. BAILEY

COTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, l all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted. ffice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention en to collections, and all other legal business ended to with care and promptness. Office, No. , Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

MILLER & BUCHANAN,

DENTISTS,

No. 228 Hill Street,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

April 5, '71-1y.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

'CLAIN & CO,, PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- al share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

The Muses' Bower.

A Sterling Old Poem.

Who shall judge from his manner?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Or the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vest can do no more.

There are streams of crystal nectar
Even flowing out of stone;
There are purple beds and golden
Hidden, crushed, and overflown.
God, who counts by soul, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords; remember
That your meanest kinds of men;
Men of labor, men of feeling,
Men of thought, men of fame,
Claiming rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foamed-embroidered oceans,
There are little wood-clad rills;
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills.
God, counts by soul, not station,
Loves and prospers you and me,
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nations' wealth and fame,
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of other foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifts its feeble voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with lovliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny right.
God, whose world-wise voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Counts oppression with its titles
But as pebbles in the sea.

The Story-Teller.

The Beggar Girl of Paris.

DURING the "Reign of Terror" in France there were many deeds of daring performed even by women, and many examples of affection exhibited. The streets of Paris were deluged with human blood, but near the guillotine it ran in torrents. One dark morning an unusual number of aristocracy had been marched forth, and countless lifeless heads rolled from the block. Gaping multitudes stood by, and with shouts rent the air as the aristocracy were thus butchered.

Among the assembled multitude that dreary morning were two females. One of them was plainly clad, while a cloak was thrown around her with which she kept her features nearly concealed. But a close observation would betray the fact that the woman had been weeping. Her eyes were inflamed and red, and she gazed upon the platform, while a shock of the glittering knife severed the head from the body of some one who had been unfortunate enough to fall under the ban of the two leaders.—The face of the woman was young—not more than sixteen or eighteen years of age.

The other female was quite different in character. Her face was fair, but there was a brazen expression about it. She was clad in rags, and as each head fell, she would dance, and in various ways she would express her delight, and then exclaim:

"There falls another aristocrat who refused me charity when I humbly sued him."

Each expression of the kind would create a laugh from those who heard her. But any thoughtful person must wonder that one so young could have been so depraved. The first female watched this creature for a few moments, and then pressing her hand to her side, she laid a hand on the shoulder of the wretch and whispered:

"Would you like to become rich at once?"

The female of rags turned about with a look of surprise, burst into a loud laugh, and then replied:

"Of course I would!"

"Follow me and you shall be."

"Enough. Lead on."

It was with considerable difficulty that the females extracted themselves from the crowd; but they did so at length, and the first female asked of the other:

"What shall I call you?"

"Oh! I'm called the Beggar Girl Marie."

"You live on begging?"

"Yes; but what's your name, and what do you want?"

"My name is Marie, the same as your own."

"Are you an aristocrat?"

"It does not matter. If you know where you can find a room lead me to it, and you shall have gold."

The pauper led the way into a narrow, filthy street, and then down into a cellar and into a dark, filthy room. The other female could not but feel a sickening sensation creep over her, but she recovered herself. After contemplating for a time the apartment and what it contained, she asked:

"Are you well known in Paris?"

"Yes, everybody knows Marie, the Beggar Girl."

"Are you known to Robespierre? If so, I want to make a bargain with you."

"I am. What do you wish?"

"You see that my clothing is better than your own, and I wish to exchange with you. I want you to remain here and not show yourself at all for a short time, or until I come to you again. As a recompense for aiding me I will now give you a thousand francs. As a security for my return, take this ring.

The lady drew a diamond ring from her finger and gave it to the beggar girl, then handed her a purse containing gold. The girl appeared a little puzzled, then asked:

"Well, what are you going to do with my dress?"

"I want to put it on and go where I first met you."

"Oh! I understand you now. You want to see the chopping go on, and you are afraid that you will be taken for an aristocrat if you wear that dress. You want to represent me."

"Yes, I want to look as near like you as possible."

They exchanged dresses; and soon the young, rich and noble Marie de Nantes was clad in the rags of the Beggar Girl of Paris. The history of Marie de Nantes was a sad one. Her father and two brothers had fallen victims to the remorseless fiends of the revolution, and a third and last brother had been seized. But of his fate she was ignorant, although she expected that it would be similar to that of her relatives. He had been torn from her but a few hours before. After the exchange had been made the pauper looked on the stockingless and shoeless feet and ankles of the lady, and said:

"That will never do. Your feet are too white and delicate. Let me arrange matters."

In a few moments Marie was prepared, and in the filth and rags she emerged into the street. She now took her course back toward the guillotine, and at length reached the square, where the bloody work was still going on. Gradually she forced her way through the crowd, and nearer she came to the scaffold. She even forced a laugh at several remarks she heard around her, but those laughs sounded strangely. She now stood within the platform, swept it with her eyes, but her brother was not there. The cry was raised.

Her heart fluttered violently, and she felt a faintness come over her as she heard the tramp of the doomed man approaching. Her brother walked proudly and fearlessly forward, and ascended the very steps that led to the block. Marie's heart had failed her, and she was unable to put her resolve into execution. But now a sister's love swelled up in her heart, and she recovered her strength. She sprang forward, bursting through the line of guards, and ran up the steps. Grasping her brother by the hands, she cried:

"What does this mean? It is only the aristocrats that are to die."

"Away woman," exclaimed one of the executioners.

"No; I will not go away until you tell me why my brother is bound."

"Your brother was an echo."

"Well, who are you?"

"I am Marie; don't you know me?"

"The Beggar Girl?"

"Aye."

"But this is not your brother?"

"It is. Ask him—ask him."

Young Antonio de Nantes had turned a scornful glance upon the maiden, but a light crossed his face as he murmured:

"O, my sister."

"Is this your brother?" asked Robespierre of the supposed beggar, advancing near her.

"It is."

"Does Marie speak the truth?" asked Robespierre.

"She does," was the brother's reply.

"And are you de Nantes?"

"I tell you I am her brother."

"Why did you not tell us of this before?"

"I attempted to speak, but was silenced."

"But you might have declared yourself."

"You would not have believed me."

"But your dress?"

"It belongs to an aristocrat. Perhaps to him for whom I was taken."

"Robespierre advanced close to young Nantes, and gazed earnestly into his face; then he approached Marie, and looked steadily in her eyes for a short time. It was a moment of trial to the poor girl.—She trembled in spite of all her efforts to be calm. She almost felt that she was lost, when the human fiend, whose word was law, turned and said:

"Release the man."

The chains were instantly removed, and Antonio de Nantes walked down from the scaffold, followed by his sister, while shouts rent the air, for they supposed he was a commoner who had thus been saved. The young man worked his way through the crowd as rapidly as possible, leading Marie. They scarcely escaped it before the poor girl fainted from the intensity of her feeling. The brother scarcely knew what to do, but a hand was laid upon his arm, and a voice said:

"Bring her to my room again. She will be safe there."

The brother conveyed her to the apartment of the pauper, and asked of her:

"Have you seen the female before?"

"Yes! I know all about it," returned the pauper. "She has done it, and I am glad."

Before the noble lady had returned to consciousness the brother had learned all. When she did so, they both sought more secure quarters, after rewarding the beggar girl, as promised.

"Do you think Robespierre was really deceived?" asked Marie de Nantes.

"I think not," returned the brother.

"He saw your plan. He admired your courage. Could a fiend have done less?"

"Perhaps this was the case, but if so it was a deed of mercy, and is the only one that man ever did."

"You are right."

Antonio de Nantes was not again arrested, and lived happily with that sister who had so nobly periled her own life to save him, by representing the Beggar Girl of Paris.

Miscellaneous.

A Country Post-Office.

A country post-office is thus described by the Kennebec *Journal:*

There are sometimes tragic-comic scenes witnessed at every well-regulated post-office. It is quite a humorous scene, when the mails are in, the schools just out, and the post-office is filled to overflowing; first are the little folks, small in stature, but with a wonderful capacity for making a noise—and what is a boy worth if he can't make a noise? Here in one corner Tom and Harry are engaged in the delightful pastime of pulling each other's hair, and seem to enjoy it immensely; and here are a bevy of young misses, one of whom is saying, "Now don't you tell for the world," to which they all assent with sundry jerks of the head; and here just in front of us is "Uncle John," asking "Aunt Hannah" about "that ar' sick child," and at our left two young ladies are watching with expectant faces certain boxes, to see if he has written. And when the mail is distributed it is quite a study to watch the faces as the crowd passes out, from the self-important office boy with his huge budget, to the shy young widow with her single dainty missive; with now and then a sad face—yearning for words that do not come. The dull, empty boxes have a meaningless look about them now; but a moment ago they held the words of loving hearts and issues of important business relations.

A MEDICAL journal gives this as a cure for a cold: Upon the first indication that you have taken cold stop eating until the cold is cured; drink freely of cold water, induce a free perspiration over the entire body, either by exercise, the Turkish vapor, lamp or hot water, bath or wet sheet pack, followed by a tepid spray or sponging; go to bed, cover up warm, and breathe all the pure air you can. Nine cases out of ten will yield to this treatment in less than twelve hours, and the tenth one will hardly continue twenty-four hours.

About the Beverage which Fizzes but does not Inebriate.

As the warm weather approaches, soda fountains, which have lain idle all winter, are mounted again, syrups manufactured, and various drug stores and confectionaries prepard to furnish a large class of thirsty citizens with a foamy and favorite beverage. A large proportion of our population, including the fair sex, drink soda water as occasion offers. Even the devotee of Bourbon, who sneezes at thin wines, and looks upon lager as a weak invention of the enemy, relishes an occasional glass of soda when his coppers are hot and his blood feverish. Others take it with a good dash of whisky in each glass.

Soda water is simply plain water, heavily charged with carbonic acid gas, the gas being evolved through the action of sulphuric acid on lime. Formerly soda water was made with soda and tartaric acid, but as the sulphuric acid plan is much cheaper it is generally adopted. The fountains charged with soda water are subjected to a heavy pressure, and when the work is carelessly done they not unfrequently explode—sometimes causing loss of life. Soda water, without syrup, if unimpregnated with minerals, is a healthy and pleasant beverage, having a slight biting, stinging taste in the mouth and assisting in the work of digestion when taken into the stomach. In England it is generally taken in this way or mixed with brandy. In this country, however, it is usually taken with syrups, flavored with some sort of fruity essence, of which the chemist has given us an endless variety. In this state soda is more palatable, but not so healthy.

Soda water is deleterious, mostly on account of the lead it holds in solution. Being conveyed through leaden pipes, the action of the carbonic acid gas rapidly oxodizes the metal, which is held in solution by the beverage. Lead, as is well known, is a dangerous poison. When the weather is not, and the beverage in demand, the danger is not so great, as the fountain is exhausted before it has time to become thoroughly impregnated. It is not so good to drink soda on a cold, chilly day, when there is little demand for it. And occasionally, in generating the gas, the sulphuric acid slops over and mixes with the beverage.

Every popular fruit has its representative syrup, the customer paying his money and taking his choice. The unsophisticated fondly imagine that these grateful syrups are manufactured directly from the fruit, and it is a pity to undeceive them. But the glory of chemistry, as demonstrated in the manufacture of delicate flavors from the most unpromising substances, must be vindicated.

The most popular soda syrup is strawberry. The glorious fruit after which it is named numbers its friends by the millions, and the soda tippler, with the remembrance of vanished strawberrier and by gone cream still lingering on his palate, when he orders a glass of soda takes strawberry in "his'n." We trust that in exposing the formula for the manufacture of strawberry syrup, nobody's appetite will be spoiled.

Butyric ether is the base of all fruit syrups. Butyric ether is made sometimes of rancid butter, though old, rotten cheese is generally preferred, the loudest quality of limburger affording the best quality of ether. The cheese is treated with sulphuric acid, and if a particularly nice and finely flavored ether is desired, a few chips of old leather are added. Any sort of leather will do, but old boots and shoes are preferred. Strawberry syrup is made of twelve parts of butyric ether and one part of acetic ether, diluted with alcohol and water. A pint of real strawberry syrup added to the gallon of mixture will improve the syrup but it is not absolutely necessary; color with cochineal.

Raspberry syrup is made after the same formula, except that a pint of real raspberry syrup is added, if the chemist has it. If not, he takes a jar of his strawberry syrup, colors a little darker, and changes the label.

Banana syrup is made of butyroamylic ether, and acetic ether. The latter ether, is formed by the action of sulphuric acid on sugar of lead.

Sarsaparilla is the simplest and nastiest of the syrups. Molasses is its base, with a little essence of sasafras and wintergreen added. A few roots of sarsaparilla "biled" in the mixture will do no harm and no good.

Vanilia syrup is made of tonqua beans and fresh hay.

Pineapple syrup is made of butyric and formic ether. Formic ether was formerly made by the action of sulphuric acid on red ants, but latterly it is made of glycerine soap.

Peach syrup is made of bitter almonds and acetic ether. Twenty drops of bitter almonds will kill a man.

Necter is formed by mixing various syrups and adding a little madeira wine—the wine being compounded of neutral spirit, logwood, sugar and raisins.

Lemon syrup is the purest that can be obtained. It is made of citric acid and sugar, with perhaps a few lemon peels. The citric acid is made of lemons.

Scores of other syrups are in use. Latterly, buchu is used to some extent. It has a greenish, nasty look, and a taste that is unpleasant at first, though a taste for it is easily acquired.

The above statements in regard to the manufacture of syrups are a true bill.

A glass of soda water with syrups costs the manufacturer about a cent or a cent and a quarter. It retails for ten cents, leaving a good margio for profit. The retailer makes from 800 to 900 per cent. on each glass.

Notwithstanding all that we have said, soda water is a comparatively harmless beverage. Barring the led held in solution it may be drank even to excess, and the drinker live to a green old age. The soda toper never disgraces himself by whooping and yelling about streets or rolling in the gutter, never gets in the station house, never beats his wife, and doesn't steal the spoons at the hotel table.

WHILE a vender of greens in Boston was endeavoring to dispose of his stock his poor old nag balked, and refused to budge an inch.

The driver finally commenced belaboring the animal with a stick, when an old lady thrust her head out of the window and exclaimed, "Have you no mercy?"

"No, ma'am," replied the pedler, "Nothing but greens."

A Galesburg farmer whose pew rent was raised to $25, exclaimed: "Great Cæsar, here's a nice state of affairs—the gospel going up and pork going down. What's to become of us?"

A postmaster by the name of Goodale when he is in a hurry, signs himself XX.

Stimulants.

That man is a maniac, a deliberate suicide, who drinks tea, coffee, or ardent spirits of any kind to induce him to perform a work in hand, and when he feels too weak to go through with it without such aid. This is the reason that the majority of great orators and public favorites die drunkards. The pulpit, the bench, the bar, the forum, have contributed their legions of victims to drunken habits. The beautiful woman, the sweet singer, the conversationalist, the periodical writers, have filled but too often a drunkard's grave. Now that the press has become such a great power in the land, when the magazine must come out on a certain day, and the daily newspapers at a fixed hour, nothing waits, everything must give way to the inexorable call for copy, and sick or well, disposed or indisposed, asleep or awake, the copy must come; the writer must compose his article, whether he feels like it or not, and if he is not in the vein of writing, he must whip himself up to it by the stimulas of drink. Some of the greatest writers of the country have confessed to the practice on urgent occasions, of taking a sip of brandy at the end of every written page or even oftener. Lord Byron, at the end of every paragraph sometimes!

It may have escaped the general reader's notice, that more men have died young, who have been connected with the New York press, within ten years, and that too from intemperance, than in all the other educational callings put together; young men whose talents have been of the first order, and gave promise of a life of usefulness, honor and eminence. The best possible thing for a man to do, when he feels too tired to perform a task or too weak to carry it through, is to go to bed and sleep a week if he can; this is the only true recuperation of brain power; the only actual renewal of brain force; because, during sleep the brain is in a sense of rest, in a condition to receive any appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood which take the place of those which have been consumed in previous labor, since the very act of thinking consumes, burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the splendid steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. That supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutrient particles in the blood which were obtained from the food eaten previously, and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutrient particles during the state of rest, quiet and of stillness sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing themselves—they goad the brain, force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until that substance has been so fully exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply; just as men are so near death by thirst or starvation, that there is not power enough left to swallow anything, and all is over. The incapacity of the brain for receiving recuperative particles sometimes comes on with the rapidity of a stroke of lightning, and the man becomes mad in an instant; in an instant falls in convulsions, in an instant loses all sense, and is an idiot. It was under circumstances of this very sort, in the very middle of a sentence of great oratorical power, one of the most eminent minds of the age forgot his ideas, pressed his hand against his forehead, and after a moment's silence said, "God, as with a sponge, has blotted out my mind." Be assured readers, "there is rest for the weary," only in early and abundant sleep, and wise and happy are they who have firmness enough to resolve that "By God's help I will seek it in no other way."—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Boxing the Ears.

Boxing the ears is an inexcusable brutality; many a child has been made deaf for life by it, because the "drum" of the ear is a membrane as thin as paper, stretching like a curtain just inside the external of the ear. There is nothing but air behind it, and any violent concussion is liable to rend it in two, and the "hearing" is destroyed forever, because the sense of hearing is caused by the vibrations of this drum or "tympanum." Picking the ears is a most mischievous practice. In attempting to do this with hard substances, an unlucky motion has many a time pierced the drum and made it as useless as a pierced India-rubber life preserver; nothing harder or sharper than the end of the little finger, with the nail pared, ought ever to be introduced into the ear, unless by a physician. Persons are often seen endeavoring to remove the "wax" of the ear with the head of a pin; this ought never to be done, first, because it not only endangers the rupture of the ear by being pushed too far in, but not so far it may grate against the drum, excite inflammation and an ulcer, which will finally eat all the parts away, especially of a scrofulous constitution; second, hard substances have slipped in, and caused the necessity of painful, dangerous and expensive operations to fish or cut out; third, the wax is manufactured by nature to guard the entrance from dust, insects and unmodified cold air, and when it has subserved its purpose, it becomes dry, scaly, light, and in this condition is easily pushed outside by new formations of wax within. Occasionally wax may harden, and may interfere with the hearing; but when this is the case it is the part of wisdom to consult a physician, and let him decide what is the matter and what the remedy. If one cannot be had the only safe plan is to let fall into the ear three or four drops of tepid water night and morning; the saliva is better still, it is softer and more penetrating, but glycerine is far preferable to either; it is one of the best, blandest fluids in nature, and very rapidly penetrates the hardest wax, cools the parts and restores them to healthful condition. If, in a week, there is not a decided improvement in the hearing, medical advice ought to be had at once, as, next to the eye, the ear is the most delicate organ of the body.

A CONFIDING individual who believes everything he reads in the newspapers, was advised in a stray item, to pin down some old newspapers over his squashes to keep the bugs off. He tried the experiment on one hill. Two days passed, and on the morning of the third he raised the covering expecting to find the plants in third leaves, but, instead of this the tender plants were withered and dried up; not a green thing remained. He had covered the hill with the Bangor *Democrat*, containing the speech of Jeff. Davis in Georgia—enough to blast and stop the growth of a "bull thistle."

NEVER mention what you wish should not be mentioned again, two to a secret are enough, and one should not know anything about it.

How to Keep Cool.

A correspondent furnishes the London Times with the following hints, which will be found pertinent to our own climate:

"In these hot days a cool apartment is a real luxury, to be had far oftener than most people suppose possible. The secret consists not in letting in cool air, for naturally all do that whenever they can get a chance, but in keeping out the hot air. If the air outside a room or house be cooler than the air inside, let it in by all means; but if it be hotter, carefully keep it out.

"A staircase window left open during the night will often cool the passages of a house, and the rooms, too, if their doors be not shut; but it must be closed at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, or, if on the sunny side, at four or five o'clock, and the blind drawn down. The mistake people generally make is to throw open windows at all hours of the day, no matter whether the atmosphere outside be cool or scorching.

"Let us have some air, they say, and in comes the treacherous breeze—for even hot air is pleasant while it is gently blowing, taking away perspiration, and thereby cooling the skin; but this apartment is made warmer; in spite of the draught they find their room to be more uncomfortable than before.

"Let in cool air—keep out hot—that is the only formula to insure the minimum of discomfort. Sitting-rooms may generally be kept cool during the whole day if the doors be only opened for ingress and egress, and windows kept closed and shielded from direct sunshine by a blind. If the atmosphere of a room be impure from any cause, let it be renewed, hot air is less injurious than bad air. If a room be small in comparison with the number of persons engaged in it, free ventilation becomes indispensible.

"In a cooking apartment the temperature will probably be higher than outside, hence the free admission of hot air will be desirable. If persons do not object to sit in a direct draught of air, windows and door may be opened, a breeze being more refreshing, even though several degrees warmer, than still air; but under nearly all other circumstances rooms should be kept closed as much as possible until after sundown, or till the air outside is cooler than that inside. Let in cool air; keep out hot."

A Dead Hero.

Martin Cooney is the name of the boy who, deep down in the horrid depths of the Pittston mine, performed a deed of heroic self-sacrifice which shames into insignificance the actions by which many happier men have climbed to fame and honor. Cooney and a companion stood at the bottom of the shaft as the car was about to ascend for the last time. High above them roaring flame and blinding smoke and the crash of falling timbers were fast closing up the narrow way to light and life; below them, in the gloomy pit, were a score of men working on, unconscious of their deadly peril. Cooney, with one foot upon the car, thought of his endangered friends. He proposed to his companion that they should return and warn the miners of their threatened fate. Cooney, without a moment's hesitation, but with full consciousness that he had chosen almost certain death, leaped from the car and groped his way back through the grimy darkness. It was too late; the miners had closed the ventilating door before he reached them, standing there, between that immovable barrier and the shaft, the hot breath of the fiery pit poured in upon him in a pitiless blast, and so he died. He was but a lad, poor, unlearned, and probably unconscious of possession of the higher virtues, and yet he died as great and noble a death as man can ever die; he deliberately sacrificed his own life in an attempt to save those of his friends. Here is a theme for the most exalted poetic genius. Compared with this poor boy, how quickly do the profane and slangy heroes of the coarse poetasters of the Hay school sink into contempt; and how unworthy and insufficient seems the fiction in which they are placed! It is from such persons as this poor and obscure lad, doing deeds of infinite heroism with a simplicity that is altogether pathetic, that we learn that the purer and higher qualities of the race—the qualities which reveal the presence of the spark of Divinity in the soul—exist even yet in the humblest of mankind.

Sleeping, Fainting, Apoplexy.

When a man is asleep, his pulse beats and his lungs play, but he is without sense, and you can wake him up.

If a person faints, he, too, is without sense, but he has no pulse and does not breathe.

Apoplexy is between the two; the heart beats, the lungs play as in sleep, and there is no sense as in fainting, but you cannot shake the man back to life.

In sleep, the face is natural; in a fainting fit, it has the pallor of death; in apoplexy, it is swollen, turgid, and fairly livid.

If a man is asleep let him alone; nature will wake him up as soon as he has got sleep enough.

When a person faints, all that is needed is to lay him down flat on the floor and he will "come to" in double quick time. He fainted because the heart missed a beat, failed for an instant, failed for only once to send the amount of blood to the brain. If you place the patient in a horizontal position, lay him on his back, it does not require much force of the heart to send blood on a level to the head; but you set a man up, the blood has to be shot upward to the head, and this requires much more force; yet in nine cases out of ten, if a person faints and falls to the floor, the first thing done is to run to him and set him in a chair.

In apoplexy, as there is too much blood in the head, every one can see that the best position is to set a man up, and the blood naturally tends downward, as much so as water will come out of a bottle when turned upside down, if the cork is out.

Dinner Horns.

This is the oldest and most sacred kind there is. It is set to musik, and plays "Home Sweet Home" about noon. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It kauses the deaf to hear, and the dumb to shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! long may your lungs last! Whisky Horn: This horn varys in length from three to six inches in their favorite size. It is different from other horns, being of a fluid natur. It is really more pugnashus than the ram's horn; six inches of it will knock a man perfectly calm—*Josh Billings.*

HE learns much who studies other men, but he learns more who studies himself.

A Mistake.

It is a great mistake to suppose that great wealth brings happiness, although too many of us are in the habit of imagining that such is the case. It was once said by a millionaire, who had made his wealth by his own efforts that the first dollar he made gave him more delight than the thousands he gathered afterward. He learned to despise so small a thing as a dollar, and in doing so forfeited all the joy that its possession gave him. In all our relations the value of small things is constantly suggested to us. The sum of happiness is made up of trifles. The fragrance of a flower will sometimes steal over our depressed and despondent spirits like a golden memory, and fill us with an undefinable peace that dispatches all the darkness from our souls. A cheery word, an endearment or caress, or a voice of encouragement will sometimes awaken our half-dead hearts into new life, and change the sullen and somber aspect of all things around us into brightness and beauty. The familiar hearts, the easy chair, the open window, the well-worn book, the kiss of children, the voice and smile of a loved wife, the family board, the chance visit of an esteemed friend, or to come down to still smaller trifles, the evening pipe, the merry hum of the tea kettle, and the blazing fire after a battle with the rough weather outside, these and such little things as these, involve more happiness and solace than the great triumphs and success that awaits us in the world. The world's triumphs and successes soon clog us, so that we demand greater victories today than we were satisfied with yesterday. But these little trifles, if we are wise enough to be content with them, grow dearer as they grow familiar, and become parennial fountains of joy and solace. Let us take care of the little things of life that contain so much of happiness or misery, and the great things may be left to take of themselves.

Tit-Bits, Taken on the Fly.

The last accounts from Zanzibar states that Dr. Livingstone had made a journey to a point 200 miles west of Tanganyika.

The New York *Tribune* announces the return from the far West of Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, in vigorous health.

The Democratic leaders in North Carolina, in view of the recent defeat of their party at the polls, are calling lustily for a reorganization of the party.

Between fifty and sixty persons, including the proprietor and wife of the Alhambra Hotel, at Atlantic City, were poisoned one day last week by eating desert.

The Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, of Pittsburgh, Penn., has distinguished himself among his clerical brethren by refusing in exchange his $2,500 salary in the City of Smoke for a $6,000 salary (gold) in San Francisco. Such loud calls as that seldom go unheeded.

Victor Hugo's fortune is estimated at over 2,000,000 francs, and yet since the Franco-Prussian war he has had an apprehension that he might come to want, and many believe he has grown deranged on the subject of money—in other words that he is a money maniac.

Secretary Boutwell confirms the London advices of the absorption of the remainder of the $200,000,000 five per cent loan by Jay Cooke, M'Culloch & Co., in connection with other London capitalists. The amount will be over one hundred and thirty millions.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax writes to a friend in Washington that he is now in excellent health, better than for many years, that he is taking constant out-door exercise in the field and garden, and writing but little. Next week, in company with Senator Windom, he will vist Minnesota.

Mr. John Stuart Mill has been astonishing his Scottish friends by the versatility of his accomplishments. While visiting Edinburgh, this season, he passed much of his time in sketching, which he does, it is said, to perfection. Mr. Mill, besides, is a fine pianist, an able philologist, archæologist and botanist.

The New York thieves do it in this, one of their many ways: A business man, having a claim against New York city of $10,000, was unable to collect it until, after a significant intimation, he made out his bill for $64,000. He then promptly received his $10,000, the balance (54,000) having been pocketed by the Tammany thieves. The *Tribune* gives the name and residence of the party engaged in this transaction.

The friends of the Cary sisters will be pained, though not surprised, to learn that Phœbe Cary died at Newport, R. I., on Monday night. From a touching sketch of her elder sister, written a few weeks ago, for a paper called the *Ladies Repository*, we gather some particulars of her early life. The sisters were the daughters of Robert and Elizabeth Cary. The father was a farmer. His place, which had been reclaimed from the original wilderness, was about eight miles north of Cincinnati, and lying in the Miami Valley. Here Alice was born in 1820, and Phœbe five years later. They grew up simple country girls. They owed most of their education to their mother, who appears to have been a woman of unusual intelligence. They saw few books or newspapers, but wandering as they did daily amid the picturesque scenes of the Miami Valley, acquired that familiarity with and fondness for nature which showed themselves so plesantly in their writings in after years.

A movement has been inaugurated at Danville in this State, looking, it would seem, to the union of labor and capital. A call for a meeting, to be held at the rooms of the "Anti-Union League," says: "Recognizing the rights of all men, manufacturer and laborer, must in the end triumph. We believe in the eternal brotherhood of mankind, that all men are equal before the laws, that the rights and duties of all must be respected to insure prosperity, peace and happiness to society and the country. No reign of terror, mob law or strikes can exist without injury to all men." In conclusion it adds: "Furnaces out of blast, mines closed, mechanics idle, laborers out of employment are the results of Unions which are not based upon mutual principles." The main object of this new organization is to establish the idea that strikes or lock-outs should invariably be the last resort of laborers or employers, and that mutual concession and conciliation be made the understanding between the two classes.

The Home Circle.

Heaven.

Beyond these chilling winds and gloomy skies,
Beyond death's cloudy portal,
There is a land where beauty never dies,
And love becomes immortal.

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade,
Whose fields are ever vernal;
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,
But blooms for aye, eternal.

We may not know how sweet the balmy air,
How bright and fair its flowers;
We may not hear the songs that echo there;
Through those enchanted bowers.

The city's shining towers we may not see,
With our dim earthly vision;
For death, the silent warden, keeps the key
That opes that elysian.

But sometimes when adown the western sky
The fiery sunset lingers,
Its golden gates swing inward noiselessly,
Unlocked by unseen fingers.

And while they stand a moment half ajar,
Gleams from the inner glory
Stream brightly through the azure vault afar,
And half reveal the story.

The Fruit of Sorrow.

He who has no dear friend in the better world, who has not been called to surrender to heaven one whom he has cherished here, lacks as yet an experience that would link him to the spiritual and the eternal with the most fervent sympathies of his being. All heavenly he may be in his temper and in his life; his faith may be strong, his hope bright, his union with Christ complete, but he wants that tender and endearing sympathy with heaven that comes from having there a parent, a child, a sister, a wife, and that gives to the unseen world a home like feeling and a present reality. He who has caught the last affectionate breathings of the departing saint, who, even as from the other side of the river of death, has received the farewell greeting of faith, and love, and joy, has henceforth a new experience of things spiritual and heavenly; has a vested interest in heaven, has a more ass

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, August 23, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
Franklin H. Lane, of Shirleysburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE:
David Clarkson, of Cassville.

FOR SHERIFF:
Amon Houck, of Broad Top City.

FOR TREASURER:
Alfred W. Kenyon, of Barree Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
Jonathan Evans, of Tod Township.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
Harris Richardson, of Lincoln Township.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
Henry Wilson, of Oneida Township.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR:
Samuel P. Smith, of Union Township.

FOR CORONER:
James Bricker, of Huntingdon.

SUBSCRIBERS, ATTENTION!

We have determined not to insist upon the strict letter of our terms until after the August Court, and therefore give those who are still in arrears to us for subscription, until that time to pay up at the rate of $2.00 per year. We want everybody to have the JOURNAL at $2.00, so avail yourselves of Court to bring in or send in your cash. Send along your money, or you must pay $2.50, and at the end of the year $3.00. It is only $2.00, and anybody who takes our paper can raise that much money. Don't wait until you are two or three years in arrears and then get out of humor because your bill is so large. Pay up! Pay up!

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention, as will be seen by the proceedings in another column, assembled in the Court House, in this place, on last Tuesday afternoon, and organized, with some little difficulty, owing to the immense crowd which thrust itself upon it and the intensity of the heat, and proceeded to nominate the following excellent ticket, viz:

For Assembly, Gen. FRANKLIN H. LANE, of Shirleysburg, who is one of the most sober, honest and upright christian men in the county, and whose vast experience, great ability, gentlemanly qualities, and untarnished name present him to the Republican voters as in every way worthy of their earnest and united support, and, if we do not mistake the signs of the times, he will be elected by a larger majority than any man who has run on the Republican county ticket for years.

Hon. DAVID CLARKSON, of Cassville, was re-nominated for Associate Judge. Judge Clarkson is one of those honest and upright men that Republicans love to honor. He has occupied a position on the bench for the last five years, and in all that time he has been equal to every emergency and given universal satisfaction.—He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and never fails to make his walks accord with his professions. He will be re-elected by a handsome majority.

AMON HOUCK, of Broad Top City, a one-armed soldier, was nominated for Sheriff. Mr. Houck is the present postmaster at that place, and bears an unblemished character, both as a man and a soldier. He is a thorough Republican, and will make an able and efficient officer. He will be elected by a large majority.

ALFRED W. KENYON, of Barree, was nominated for Treasurer. Mr. Kenyon, we learn, is a wounded soldier, and he is said to be fully qualified to make a good accounting officer. We have never had the pleasure of meeting him. We feel sanguine that he will be triumphantly elected by a large majority.

JONATHAN EVANS, of Tod township, was nominated for Commissioner.—Mr. Evans belongs to one of the best families in Bedford county. He will make a faithful and judicious officer.

HARRIS RICHARDSON, of Lincoln township, was nominated for Director of the Poor. He is a good, honest farmer, and when elected will see that the Poor House is conducted in the most economical and business-like manner.

HENRY WILSON, of Oneida township, was nominated for County Surveyor. He is the present incumbent, and has filled the position for several terms. This is the best recommendation which can be given him.

SAMUEL P. SMITH, of Union, was nominated for County Auditor. He is a good accountant and will see that the county accounts are properly examined and audited.

JAMES BRICKER, of Huntingdon, was nominated for Coroner. Mr. Bricker is well known to the great mass of our readers, and we therefore hand him over to them, remarking that in case of the death of the Sheriff he would be the right man in the right place.

The Convention was harmonious throughout, and the nominations have given general satisfaction, and they will be supported earnestly in every quarter. There is a unanimity of sentiment upon the ticket which was hardly to be expected, but which warrants us in saying that Huntingdon county will be on her feet on the second Tuesday of October next and Democracy will be begging for an existence.

☞ In accordance with a resolution passed by the State Central Committee, at its last meeting at Altoona, Hon. Russell Errett has appointed Hon. William Elliott, of Philadelphia, one of the Secretaries of the Committee. Rooms Nos. 8 and 9 have been opened in the La Pierre House, Broad street, below Chestnut, where all are cordially invited to call.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Huntingdon county, after great consideration and distress, assembled in County Convention, in this place, on last Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and proceeded to nominate a full ticket, as follows, viz: Assembly, J. Simpson Africa, Esq., of Huntingdon; Associate Judge, John Myerly, of Union township; Treasurer, G. Ashman Miller, of Huntingdon; Sheriff, Thomas Henderson, of Warriorsmark; Commissioner, Solomon Chilcote, of Broad Top City; Director of the Poor, Robert Johnston, of West; Auditor, Charles C. Ash, of Barree; Coroner, Dr. D. P. Miller, of Huntingdon.—This is pronounced, by those who know, to be an excellent ticket, and we believe it to be such, but it is Democratic, and, therefore, it can expect nothing from Republicans. Mr. Africa, the nominee for Assembly, was nominated with a special reference to his popularity. He is unquestionably a very excellent gentleman, a good citizen, and in every sense an honorable and upright man in his social relations, but the same is said of Gen. Lane, the Republican nominee, and it is not a question whether Mr. Africa, as a citizen and as a gentleman, is to represent us in the next Legislature, but whether we shall be represented by a Republican or a Democrat. *This* is the all important question. Whether we shall elect a Democrat, who will favor the election of a Democratic United States Senator for the next six years and the passage of a Congressional Apportionment Bill which will make this district Democratic for the next ten years, or whether we shall elect a Republican, who will vote for a Republican United States Senator and a Republican Apportionment Bill? And Republicans will settle this question by rolling up a majority for Gen. Lane unequalled in the history of the county, but our friends must go to work, and work unceasingly until the polls are closed on the night of the second Tuesday of October.

The Convention declared in favor of Thad. Banks, Esq., of Blair county, for President Judge, and for Gen. Hancock, for President, in 1872. It was evident that there were none of Mrs. Surratt's friends on hand. It was amusing to see the gravity which pervaded the delegates to this Convention They looked as if they were whipped 1000, and they will be.

A DEMOCRATIC CIRCULAR.

We have been favored with a private lithographed letter, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, circulated by the Democratic State Central Committee, and invite the careful attention of our readers to its contents. Mr. Wallace is no doubt very actively engaged in its circulation, and we therefore extend to him the use of our columns, and publish the same *verbatim*.

Mr. Wallace represents the contest this fall as of great importance, and we hope our Republican friends will make a note of that part.

He next speaks of the tide being "in our favor, and the extravagance, misrule and negroism of the enemy are silently, but surely destroying them."

This is exceedingly unkind, Mr. W., when it has been proven that the session of one Democratic Senate has almost doubled the expenses of that body. His party everywhere—when in power—has cost the taxpayers millions more than under Republican ascendancy; and now having just adopted the "new departure," it is really too bad to speak so unkindly of *negroism*. The circular betrays on its face the weakness of the cause in which the party is engaged, and we hope that every Republican will study its contents carefully, and see that every Republican voter is duly enrolled on the registry list and his vote deposited in the ballot-box. Here is the document:

[Confidential,]

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, CLEARFIELD, PA., July 17th, 1871.—*Dear Sir:* I address you as an earnest and active Democrat. The present contest is one of great importance, and its result will be potential upon the Presidential election of next year. The tide is in our favor, and the extravagance, misrule and negroism of the enemy are silently but surely destroying them. Notwithstanding this they possess the spoils and offices, and will make a desperate struggle to hold them.

We can and will beat them, if our efforts are seconded everywhere by men like yourself. *Victory must be won by work, We will do our utmost,* but we cannot win unless our efforts are supported, and the work perfected in every locality. The responsibility in reality is upon the earnest men of the people, and to them will belong the honors of the triumph.

The secret of success is attention to details. It is for you and those you call around you to work out these details in your locality.

Get ready to poll every Democratic vote. If this be done, our majority will be very large. Now is the time to begin the work, Do not wait for your associates. Go at it yourself, and they will follow.

See that every Democrat is registered. See that no fraudulent names are put on the lists. Mark down suspected names, and trace out the fraud. They will commit any fraud that will get them a vote, and them prate about honesty. Make out your lists of reliable democrats, hopeless Radicals, and doubtful men. Go over these lists and compare them with the registry, and verify and correct them. One will be a check upon the other. Bring influences to bear upon the doubtful men; use every fair argument to convert them. Set before them the characters and records of our candidates. Both are spotless and above attack. Give me the names of doubtful men in your district, as far as you can, but do not neglect Democrats in order to attend to this. *Let your great object be to poll every Democratic vote*—make this the great end of all that you do.

Ascertain *at once* who need to be naturalized, and give it attention now. Do not wait until September. The prudent man acts promptly if he wishes to attain his object. This work can be done now quietly and effectively, and everything on our side made to move without jar or contest. Do this first, and then devote yourselves to fighting your antagonists. Call to your aid the young men of the party. They are the best arm with which to strike. They will work with energy, and will be encouraged by your confidence.

Harmonize distractions, if any exist. Concentrate our people upon the *vital issue of success*—for in its wake will come power, good government, and the just rights of the people and of the States. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

☞ We are under the impression that several parties, who were nominated for important offices on last Tuesday, do not take the JOURNAL. Come, gentlemen, we support you and you in return must support us. One good turn deserves another, you know. The man who wants to be a politician and to be elevated to offices of profit, who does not take his county paper, ought to know that no man can be elected to office without newspaper support. We give it cheerfully, but we want reciprocation.

☞ In 1861 the Democrats insisted that there was no power in the General Government to coerce a State, and that it could only punish individual citizens thereof; in 1871 they insist that the General Government cannot punish individual citizens, but must punish the State.

THE RECORD AND THE "DEPARTURE."

Our Democratic friends have a record, on the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, that is so new that it is very surprising that they have forgotten it. We desire, briefly, to direct their attention to it.

On the 11th of July, 1870, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Ferris, of New York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States, and as such binding and obligatory upon the Executive, the Congress, the Judiciary, the several States and Territories, and all citizens of the United States.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 138 yeas to 32 nays, and 60 not voting. See Congressional Globe, page 5,441, part 6, of 42d Congress, second session. *Every Democrat voting voted against the adoption of the resolution.*

Again, on the 14th of March, 1871, Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, introduced in the House a series of resolutions withdrawing the assent of the Senate of the State of Indiana to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, followed by two resolutions, the last of which read thus, viz:

And be it further resolved, That the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States have been duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and that said amendments are valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States, and as such binding and obligatory upon the Executive, the Congress, the several States and Territories, and all the citizens of the United States.

On the motion to suspend the rules to permit the passage of this resolution the yeas and nays were demanded, and 110 voted yea, 75 nay, and 38 not voting.—Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the resolution was lost. See *Daily Congressional Globe* of 14th March, 1871. Of the 110 who voted for the suspension of the rules we do not recognize a single Democrat, but on the other hand every vote against the suspension was voted by a Democrat, and prominent among those from Pennsylvania is the name of Hon. R. MILTON SPEER. This was on the 14th of March last, mark you. Now, then, turn your eye upon the following resolution, adopted by the Democratic State Convention on the 24th of June at Harrisburg:

9th. That we recognize the BINDING OBLIGATION of ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION of the United States AS THEY NOW EXIST, and we deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed.

Here is consistency for you. On the 14th of March, 1871, Speer believed the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to be null and void, and on the 24th of June following he recognized them as binding. What a wonderful transformation! How is this to be accounted for? Mr. Speer acounts for it, we understand, that they want to get into office, and when they do, they will not be so likely to see the "BINDING OBLIGATIONS OF ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION." It is a mere trick to catch votes, and happily it is so understood.

GRAND MASS MEETING.

Senator Scott's Speech on the Ku-Klux.

The Mass Meeting, called for Tuesday evening of last week, in the Court House, was the occasion of the assembling of a great crowd of persons who remained until the close, at a late hour.

The meeting was called to order by S. T. Brown, Esq., who named PERRY MOORE, of Morris township, for President; SAMUEL MCVITTY, of Clay, T. E. ORBISON, of Orbisonia, JOHN CUMMINS, of Jackson, Dr. J. H. WINTRODE, of Penn and HENRY CONPROBST, of Barree, for Vice Presidents; and Capt. J. C. HAMILTON, of Petersburg, and G. B. ARMITAGE, of Huntingdon, for Secretaries.

Mr. Scott was loudly called for and came forward and addressed his neighbors and fellow-citizens in a speech covering two hours and a half, which was listened to, with profound attention, until its close.—It is not our purpose to give even the briefest outline of his remarks, as he intends to submit them to the public, at an early day, in a clear and concise form, and so well fortified by unimpeachable testimony that they must carry conviction to the heart of the most obtuse and reluctant Democrat. The wrongs and horrors which have been perpetrated upon the defenceless people of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and part of Georgia, as portrayed by him, were never equalled in the history of civilization. Much has been published, but when Mr. Scott's facts come to light, as they will in a short time, the country will be appalled, and the brave and patriotic everywhere will rise up and cry for the suppression of the monsters who now go unharmed and who wreak their barbarity and vengeance upon a poor defenceless people, for no other reason than that they bless the hand that made them free.

Mr. Lysinger, the Democratic nominee for District Attorney, lost his arm by an accident while working at a threshing machine, before the war.—We refer to the matter merely to assure our Peace Democratic friends that he was not in the army.

The above item appeared in the *Blair County Radical* some weeks ago, and we cut it out at the time with the intention of correcting our friend King. Our recollection was that Mr. Lysinger lost his arm at Martinsburg, on the 4th of July, 1858, by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute in commemoration of our National Independence. But we were no longer certain. Our recollection was that we were present during the day. We submitted the matter to our better half and she confirmed our recollection by relating the same facts. We correct the above in justice to Mr. Lysinger, who is an excellent conservative gentleman and the only fault that we find with him is, that he has allowed himself to be connected with a party that both his heart and conscience tell him is wrong.

☞ Justice John M. Reed, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, authorizes the Pittsburg *Legal Journal* to say that "he is not about to resign his seat" on the bench of that Court. We are very sorry to hear it. Justice Reed has been unable to fully discharge the heavy duties devolving upon a member of that Court for some time, and we think it an imposition for him to "stick" to a position which burdens his brothers.

☞ The last Bedford *Gazette*, edited by Hon. B. F. Myers, contains a column article, entitled "No Half Way Work," that is intended to whip in all the grumblers at the "new departure," and is the usual lash applied by Mr. Myers on such occasions. He says:

"There be some well-meaning men who because they cannot get a platform to suit them in every respect, seem willing to sacrifice all they have contended for during their whole lives. Our friends who are thus disposed, act on the principle that if the fire has destroyed the roof of the house, it is not worth while to attempt to extinguish the flames in order to save the remainder of the structure. They also seem to forget that when the fiery demon is driven out, the carpenter may re-enter the building, new-roof it and make the fabric stronger and more durable than before."

This is a covert confession that the "departure" is only a dodge to catch votes, and as soon as they have succeeded in their design they can "throw it to the dogs."—We can assure him the game won't work They won't catch votes, and beyond this honest Democrats won't stand it.

ONE OF OUR BOYS GONE.—Ten years ago one of the members of our household—a good boy—and excellent printer—was D. W. Radebaugh. He left us and located in the "Smoky City," and here is what the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 11th inst., says he went and did:

"A large and fashionable audience assembled at the Sixth Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, last night, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Dan W. Radebaugh to one of the most accomplished daughters of the Second ward of our city. Seldom has there been a wedding better attended. Rev. Dr. Squiers, a minister as good and sanctified as he is zealous and eloquent, after a very appropriate address, united the happy young couple for life. They have our best and heartiest wishes for their present and future welfare. God bless them."

Yes, so say we; "GOD BLESS THEM!"

☞ The Democratic Judicial Conference of the counties composing the XVIth Judicial District met at Bedford, on the 11th inst., and after repeated adjournments on Monday following nominated Wm. J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset county, for President Judge. The contest was between the latter and Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe, of Franklin. Mr. Baer is claimed to be a very popular man in Somerset county, but he is not likely to make up more at home than he will lose in Franklin, so that the probabilities are that he has been set up to be pretty badly knocked down.

☞ The Republican Legislative Conferees of the district composed of the counties of Bedford and Fulton have jointly signed a card, without a formal meeting, declaring Hon. S. P. Wishart, of Fulton county, the Republican nominee for Assembly. Mr. Wishart's course in the last Legislature gave universal satisfaction.—He is a man of integrity and ability, and should be re-elected, and if the proper effort is made we believe he can be.

☞ The Democratic press appears to be very much tickled at the nomination of a temperance ticket. We wish them all the amusement they can find in it. While they are being amused with this nice little toy let Republicans go to work and roll up such a majority for Stanton and Beath as will chagrin these easily tickled fellows for the next ten years to come.

☞ The Bedford *Gazette* is trying to convince itself that Wm. J. Baer, Esq., can be elected President Judge of the XVIth Judicial District. The *Gazette* belongs to the sanguine kind, and therefore it will require very little evidence to satisfy it. Judge Hall will just have 800 majority when the votes are counted out. Stick a pin there!

☞ Hon. James R. Kelly, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for the last five years one of the editors of the Washington *Reporter*, died on the 9th inst., at Washington, Pa. He was a man of decided ability, and was respected by all who knew him.

☞ The *Monitor* still holds on to the idea that it can catch some votes by crying "Nigger! Nigger!" Some people never learn anything, and this appears to be the case with some newspapers.

European Correspondence.

BASLE, SWITZERLAND, July 29, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—We left the city of Brussels July 24th for the city of Cologne, distance 150 miles, passed through a fine farming country and several large cities and towns. The first was the city of Louvrine with 40,000 inhabitants—a great manufacturing city for woolen goods and dimities. There is also a University here and some 850 students. Also the city of Liege on the river Muese, some 200,000 inhabitants, and a great manufacturing place—"the Pittsburgh" of Belgium. Next place of note was Aix La Chappel, with about 50,000 inhabitants; this place is noted for its manufacturing of buttons and needles. Here we entered the Prussian lines, and reached Cologne at 3 o'clock, P. M., and put up at the Hotel De Holland, on the bank of the river Rhine.

Cologne is situated on the left side of the river Rhine, and contains a population of 125,000. It is the capital of the Province, and is the third city of importance in the Prussian Kingdom. The chief glory of Cologne is its magnificent Cathedral or Minister of St. Paul. It was commenced in 1248 and is still unfinished. Its length is 500 feet, width 391 feet, its tower, when finished, will be 500 feet high—the steeple is 350 feet high. The work is still progressing and 628 masons are now at work at the towers. The organ has 42 stops and 6,000 pipes. Behind the alter is the chapel of Magi, or the three Kings of Cologne—our guide told us that the silver cast contains the three wise men who came from the east to Bethlehem, to present their presents to the infant Christ, and that the surrounding valuables of jewells, &c., are worth $6,000,000. There is considerable of manufacturing in this city; there are twenty-five manufacturers of the article the ladies and gentlemen use, called cologne; every visitor here buys a few bottles. Left Cologne July 25th on the steamboat for the city of Mayence, 130 miles southeast, but up the river Rhine; our party here increased, others joining us at this place. The country on each side of the Rhine for some twenty miles was level and beautifully cultivated; until we reached the seven mountains from there, over 100 miles, the country on either side was more or less mountaneous, or high hills, continually changing in aspect, the slopes of the hills covered to the very top for from one-fourth to half mile with grapes, intersected now and then with small patches of grass and grain; some of those mountain slopes are as steep as the cut through Jacks narrows; the stone has been gathered and walls made from 5 to 15 feet high, and terraces between from 20 to 100 feet wide planted with grapes. I counted over thirty of these lines of walls from the base to the summit of the slopes of these hills. The Rhine is dotted with towns on each side, some of them fine business points; every four or five miles you will see old Castles, stuck up on some high cliff of rocks, some of them are kept up and others are crumbling down; one of those castles or fortresses called Ehrenbreitstein, justly termed the Gibraltar of the Rhine, is built on a precipitous rock 377 feet above the Rhine; it never was taken but twice, once by strategy, and once by famine. At this place the city of Coblenz is situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, one of the most beautiful cities I have visited. The fortress on the opposite side, overlooking the city, with the Moselle flowing into the Rhine, gives it a delightful appearance to the eye of the visitor. Speak of your Hudson river! The Rhine throws every river I have seen, far in the shade. This has been the most interesting day I have ever put in through all my travels in life; no pen can describe the ever changing scenery of the noble Rhine. No wonder the Prussians fought so nobly to protect and defend their country along the Rhine. We passed the noble Palace of Prince Frederick, of Prussia, now the summer Palace of the Crown Prince, 250 feet above the Rhine, built on a solid rock, with beautiful surroundings of trees and shrubbery.

Along the river Rhine, and at Mayence, we saw several grist mills built on large flat boats, anchored in the stream, and the wheels turned by the stream in the river; the stream being much swifter than in our waters.

We arrived at the city of Mayence the evening of the 25th inst., and put up at the Hotel De Holland. Next morning (26th) we visited the barracks and parade grounds, and viewed the military drilling—some 7,000 are stationed here. This city contains 45,000 inhabitants, and is in Hesse Darmstadt. These German soldiers are a splendid looking set of men, and we find more or less wherever we stop, some returning from the seat of war.

We left this city this forenoon for Heidleburg, distance 60 miles; passed through a beautiful valley, the flats or plains were cultivated with grain of various kinds. Here was the first corn we saw growing since we left the United States. All along the slopes of the bluffs vine-yards were planted. We stopped off the train, for two hours, at the city of Worms. As early as 1255 its population was 70,000. At the commencement of the 30 years' war this number was reduced to 40,000. At the present period 11,000. The Cathedral is a massive building, consecrated in 1010, in the presence of Emperor Henry II., with many paintings and sculptures in it; one of the most striking sculptures is the representing of Daniel in the lion's den. The Baptistry has some large sculptures. We visited the monument and gardens of Luther, which are magnificent; also the spot where the Diet of April, 1521, in which Luther defended his doctrines in the presence of Charles V, six electors and a numerous assembly. He being defended by Melancthon and the Roman Catholics by the Dean Jacob Von Eltz. Luther's language was, "here I stand, I cannot do otherwise, God helping me."

We arrived at Herdleburg in the evening, and put up at the Hotel De Darmstadt. The place contains 17,000 inhabitants, situated on the river Necker; it has a University, with 800 students. The town itself contains little of interest, except the Castle, which is situated on a wooded slope 320 feet above the town, and erected in the year 1400. In the Orleans war the French caused the Castle to be partly blown down; there is a cask in it which is said to hold seven hundred thousand bottles of wine; it has been filled three times; there is a dancing room on the top of the cask, and, it is said, the man who attends to the room drinks ten bottles a day himself. The church of the Holy Ghost is a fine building; the one part of it is occupied by the Lutheran Protestant, and the other by the Catholics.

We left this morning, (July 27th), by rail road, for Baden Baden, some 70 miles, passed through a wide and fertile plain, dotted here and there with fine villages peeping from among innumerable trees, passed the town of Kislow, formerly a hunting seat, now a penitentiary for women. We passed through the Black forest, near Baden. Arrived at Baden Baden, at 2 p. m., and put up at Hotel Victoria. This is a great watering place, both cold and hot springs. This is a rich city, here the lords and aristocracy reside; the population is 40,000. This place is noted for gambling—gambling houses are situated in the centre of the town, and splendidly fitted up and licensed, accompanied with fine bands of music to attract and draw the strangers. We visited this gambling hell, and it was fearful to see fine looking ladies and gentlemen throwing down their stakes and taking their chance. We also visited the New Castle on the hill, 400 feet above the river Oos; it was founded in 1479, and has been beautifully fitted up in the interior with paintings and guilded work; it is now the residence of the Grand Duke of Baden. It has subterranean vaults 100 feet under ground, various apartments and cells, with massive stone doors, which were used in former times for dungeons; the gardens and fish ponds around it are beautiful.

We left Baden Baden this morning for Strausburg, 40 miles by rail; arrived there at 10 o'clock, a. m. Strausburg, formerly the capital of Lower Alsace, in France, now in Germany—before we reached Strausburg we passed through Kehl, on the Rhine, in Germany, where the French made the first attack and burned the town. The Germans, afterwards, blowed up the bridge—Strausburg has a population of 100,000, and has two canals passing through the city. It is the strongest fortified city on the Rhine and has the largest arsenal. Four of us hired a carriage and drove outside of the city and viewed the forts and battlements; they have small canals, filled with water, on the side of each fortification next to the city; but, notwithstanding all of their fortifications, the Germans made them surrender, taking fields of guns; you can see cannon and caisons by the acre. The city is well guarded by German soldiers, and the burnt houses, churches and forts are giving way for more beautiful ones, under the dominion of the Germans.

Our party, which now has increased to some eighty, (and according to the arrangements of Mr. Cook), met in the great Cathedral a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and, when the moment arrived, the wonderful and interesting clock began to strike the hour of twelve; one old man, with his hammer, came out on the platform and struck it, and following him the twelve Apostles, as large as life, in their old apostolic dress, passed around the Saviour, making a bow to him, one by one in succession, the Saviour saluting them. The gay old cock clapping his wings three times and three, crowing at three distinct intervals. The cathedral is a massive structure, the tower being 524 feet high, ascended by some 700 steps, with three large platforms, to the first, 245 feet from the street, to the second, 200 feet, and third, 79 feet; when you get to the top, as your correspondent did, you will begin to think you are most at the top of Jacob's ladder; from this point you can see the Black forest, 50 miles distant.

We arrived at this place, Basle, Switzerland, this evening, and put up at the Hotel of the three Kings; it is the largest hotel we have seen on the banks of the Rhine; there are two hundred visitors here on their way to the mountains of Switzerland.

As my letter is now too long, I bid you adieu for the present. Yours, &c.,

W. B. L.

Porter Township Accounts.

MR. EDITOR: Township Auditors are required, by a late act of our legislature, to publish a statement of the accounts in their respective townships as they find them or as approved by them at their annual settlements. If I am correctly informed the Auditors of this (Porter) township, have only partially attended to the duty of settling the township accounts, and as yet, they have published no statement. The law, I believe, imposes a penalty of fifty dollars, for neglect of duty. Our Auditors, we believe, have entirely neglected to settle with the Treasurer of the School funds, and in looking over the annual reports for the last three years, I have come to the conclusion that there are some things that need an explanation. For example: for the year ending June, 1869, the rate is reported 5 mills: the amount of tax levied, $2,066 22; the amount paid over by the collectors, $2,000 75; and the State appropriation, $151, making the total amount received, $2,151 75.

The cost of instruction is reported - -	$1,200 00
Fuel and contingencies, - - - - -	222 06
Repairing School Houses, &c., - - - -	479 91
	$2,001 97

According to this statement there should remain $149 78 in the Treasurer's hands, but the district is reported to be indebted $120. There was no building done this year, and no more than the usual amount of repairing, and I, as a tax-payer, would like to have the items named that cost the district the sum of $801 97, and also to have the discrepancy of over $150 in the balance explained.

For the year 1870, the rate is reported 11 mills on the dollar; the amount of tax levied, $3,482 39; the am't paid over by collector, $3457 20
State appropriation, - - - - 145 44
$3605 34

Cost of instruction, - - - -	$1400 00
Fuel and contingencies - - -	501 74
Cost of School House, - - - -	1220 00

According to this statement there should remain in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of $481,60, but the reported balance is $330 26.

Now, I wish to have explained how a tax of five mills on the dollar for the year 1869, amounted to $2,157 75, and the next year with about the same valuation, a tax of 11 mills on the dollar only amounts to $3,482 36. If I have not forgotten the principles of proportion the amount of the duplicate for 1870, should be about $4,400 00. I wish to have the item for the fuel and contingencies named, and the discrepancy of $150 in the balance explained.

For the year ending June, 1871, the Annual Report is not published, but there are some things in the accounts of this year, if the directors have informed me correctly in regard to them, that needs explanation also.

The rate was ten mills on the dollar and taking into consideration that each citizen subject to an occupation tax, was taxed on his occupation, and two dollars beside; the tax if fairly and equitably laid must have amounted to about $4,200 00; the State appropriation say $150, making a total of $4,350 00.

Cost of instruction - - -	$1,300 00
Fuel and contingencies, say - -	300 00
New house - - - - - - - -	1,500 00

This statement, supposing the accounts to have been square at the end of last year, would leave a balance of $1,150 00 in the Treasurer's hands, and if the Annual Reports for the two preceding years are correct, a total balance of near $1,800 00, but I am informed that at the annual settlement there was only a balance of about $200 in the Treasurer's hands. The Annual Reports on which I have based my statements are certified to under oath by the President of the School Board, they are attested by the Secretary, and approved by the County Superintendent. Now, what I ask is that the Auditors, School Directors, County Superintendent or some one who knows, will explain satisfactorily the financial condition of our township in regard to the School funds, and then in regard to Bounty and Road taxes. TAX-PAYER.

The Judgeship.

MR. EDITOR: In reply to the communication in the JOURNAL of the 9th inst., headed "The Judgeship," it may be fairly said that Judge Taylor was at liberty to accept a nomination from the Republicans, if he could procure it; and he was, therefore, clearly justified in making an effort to have conferees appointed favorable to himself. As he is more familiar with the qualifications of the candidates for this office from Blair and Cambria, than perhaps any other man in the district, it may also be fairly replied, that so far as he has expressed any preference for the nomination of Mr. Read, such preferences is the result of a conviction of the superior qualifications of this gentleman for the office. From the signatures of numerous leading Republicans in Blair county, to the letters requesting Judge Taylor to be an independent candidate, as well as from conversations with other leading party men in that county, it is manifest much dissatisfaction prevails there towards Mr. Dean; while in Cambria county, no leading Republican has signed any such letters, and the whole party is firmly united upon Mr. Reade. From consideration of fitness, as well as of availability, the nomination of the candidate from Cambria would seem to be desirable. A REPUBLICAN.

The Genuine Ku Klux.

The city of Raleigh, North Carolina, was thrown into a wild state of excitement on Friday on the arrival of the western train, when the fact became known that Assistant United States Marshals J. G. Hester and M. Keith had in limbo a band of disguised Ku Klux, captured by them the night previous in Moore county. The marshals had in charge and marshaled through Fayetteville street about a dozen white men, five of whom were in full uniform. The disguise, which was of the most frightful and ludicrous character, was made of black glazed cambric, face-covered with the same, with holes for the mouth and eyes, touched off with a white substance. The hat made of like material, is cone-shaped, and about thirty-six inches in height.

These gentry were marched up to United States Commissioner Shaffer's office, where an examination was waived.

The *Carolina Era* gives the following account of the capture of the band:

Deputy Marshal Hester and Deputy Keith arrived at Swan's Station Wednesday, 3d, at 12 o'clock, as tobacco peddlers. They met a man by the name of John Gaster, who hailed them and asked, "what the news was."

He was asked what kind of news he wished to hear, and he replied "Convention news."

He approached Keith and gave him the Ku Klux grip, which was returned. The marshal and his deputy were at once taken into confidence. Glaster was confident they were Ku Klux, and whenever their loyalty to the Klan was questioned he vouched for them. Gaster told Keith he had helped to send many a negro to hell before the election, and that as soon as the excitement was over he intended to send as many more.

On the Saturday preceding their arrival a meeting of the klan at Jonesboro had passed sentence upon a colored man and a white man; the white man was to be hung until he was dead, and the colored man was to be whipped.

Owing to the arrival of a squad of United States soldiers in the neighborhood on the night appointed for the raid it was postponed until last night, when the klan was to meet at the Marshal's (tobacco?) wagon and uniform themselves for the raid. The man who kept the uniforms was in this city trying to give bail for a former offense. During his absence the uniforms were removed from his house to the house of Murk. M'Keiver. A man was sent to his house and the disguises, ten in number, obtained. The party assembled at the wagon and were at once arrested by the Marshal. The following are the names of the men arrested: William W. Wicker, Jesse Bryan, R. N. Bryan, J. W. Gaster, William J. Bryan and D. M'Iver, all of Moore county. Bryan and Wicker, who are charged with the murder of Murkerson M'Lane, were committed to jail to await an examination, which is postponed two weeks for want of witnesses.

The other four were allowed to give bail in the sum of two thousand dollars each for their appearance at the September term of the United States Circuit Court.

John Gaster turns State evidence, and his developments will reveal a state of affairs which will startle the public, and implicate parties little suspected.

Marshal Hester deserves special credit for his earnest and successful efforts to arrest and bring the members of this diabolical organization to justice. It seems that the Ku Klux Klan is still in existence in the State, and though several hundred have been detected and arrested it will require considerable vigilance on the part of the officers of the law to entirely crush this diabolical organization.

A Telling Rebuke to Southern Arrogance.

Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, in a recent address before the Alumni of the State University, alluded to the evils which had been brought upon the South by Slavery, and, as a consequence, a large part of the Georgian press opened upon him with the most violent denunciations. This led Mr. Hill to write a letter, in which appears the following paragraphs:

With every ingredient more abundant at home, we send to the originally barren North for fertilizers to give life to our originally fertile, now deadened soil: with the finest ores and exhaustless coal beds peeping at us from our own hill sides; with the richest land on the continent, we send North for bread to feed our children; with the noblest trees that ever lifted their tops toward heaven, if we want a finer church in which to worship, or a more convenient residence in which to live, we send north for the plan, for the architect, and for the builder! We spend millions of dollars sending our children North to be educated, and refuse the smallest pittance for the endowment of universities at home.

Our physicians and surgeons send North for their medicines to heal, and for the tools that secure skill in their delicate art; our lawyers send North for the books in which to learn the rule of justice for our people; our preachers send North for commentaries on the Bible to teach their flocks the way of salvation; our editors send North for type to print their papers; and lawyers, preachers and editors make long speeches, say long prayers, and fill whole columns, thanking God for superior Southern genius, purity and learning! And our politicians, ah! shades of Demosthenes and Cicero, bend down and hear the matchless periods of true patriotic eloquence. Our politicians strut like condescending Jupiters to the hustings, with Northern hats on their heads, Northern shoes on their feet, and Northern coats on their backs, and prove to gaping crowds their unequalled fitness for office in straining their lungs as the thundergust doth the yielding clouds with noisy denunciations of Northern weakness and greed and climactic eulogies on Southern power and independence!

The Pittston Tragedy.

Volunteers at Work to Rescue the Entombed Miners—All the Bodies Recovered—Names of the Miners Entombed.

PITTSTON, PA., August 15.—At the present time it is difficult to estimate the full damage caused by the explosion, but it is not believed any of the men at work in the mine will be recovered alive. In the entering chamber, where the explosion occurred, a fallen rock was found which laid partly upon a car completely blocking up one side just sufficient for a man to force himself through. Some distance further on there was another fall of rock which completely filled the passage, and beyond this the men are walled so completely in that it will take most persistent labor to reach them.

Volunteers are now at work endeavoring to get around this fallen rock so that they can reach the entombed miners, but the density of black damp prevents them from prosecuting the work with much effect.—They are continually being brought up in an exhausted condition, but their places are immediately supplied by other volunteers, and the work goes on unremittingly. All that mortals can do is being done to rescue the unfortunates, but only blackened, disfigured remnants of mortality have thus far rewarded the toilers. On the outside the scene is heartrending in the extreme. Thousands of sympathizing citizens, miners and others are present, rendering all the assistance possible under the circumstances.

Women and children are weeping, wringing their hands and mourning aloud for the lost, awaiting with an anxious and hopeless expectation each new report from the poisonous pit. The women are everywhere doing what they can to minister to the wants of the exhausted volunteers as they are borne like helpless children from the mouth of the pit. Great caldrons of steaming coffee are ready, and all known restoratives are on hand. Sad hearts are everywhere to-night. Some display sympathy with the bereaved friends who are mourning for their dead.

This mine has been nearly exhausted, and was known to be filled with black damp, but it was considered safe, and has been constantly worked since the conclusion of the strike, although not at its full capacity. Twelve feet of gas was found in the heading, just off the gangway, which had been traversed all day by explorers with naked lights, and the merest accident would have caused another and worse explosion, involving a loss of at least fifty lives during the forepart of the night.

Those assuming control have ordered the pumps reversed. The water has been forced down the shaft, thus helping to increase the volume of pure air and expel the foul. Superintendent Kendrick and inspector

Huntingdon Journal.

day Morning, August 23, 1871.

NG MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

AH LODGE, No. 390, A. Y. M., meets second Mon- of each month, in Brown's building.
STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the ay evening of each month, in Brown's building.
LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ird floor, Leister's building.
OR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and sdays, third floor, Leister's building.
OR FAIRY, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every vening, thir l floor, Leister's building.
IEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and ay evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in e.
NCIL meets the first Friday evening of each

DON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat- ing, in Smith's building.
DON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth each month in Good Templar's Hall.
STERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, I. C. A. room.
DON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Feach month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLAN- vices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'HALLORAN. st three Sundays in every month.
cal Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. a Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. a Sabbath: 7 p. m.
st Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. a Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
nt Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
tian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Sab- bath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

the JOURNAL.
tise in the JOURNAL.
urgh has small pox.
ribe for the JOURNAL.
meetings are all the go.
ly—The dust, on Sunday.
elon cholic days have come.
—The season for trout fishing.
's in order—To pay the printer.
ook knows how to *raise* chickens.
evil was on the sick list last week.
out—The back horses at Bedford.
up in all quarters—New buildings.
ises to be prolific—The potato crop.
l place to bathe—The *Warm* Springs.
asing—The popularity of the JOURNAL.
ornings and evenings are getting cool.
e Ream is about to bust Theo. Tilton.
g down—The track on the B. & B. Rail-
argest thing about a lady's bonnet—The
and enthusiastic—The Republican
last week.
B. Zeigler is erecting a handsome brick ce on Hill street.
Carlisle Barracks have been abandoned ll be sold at auction.
bricklayers have commenced work on w Presbyterian church.
ersey City editor is defendant in libel or an aggregate of $300,000.
lar just now—Hand shaking. Politics thing to do with it, of course not.
booked forty new subscribers last week. oom for more. Terms $2,00 per annum.
State Fair will be held at Scranton on h, 20th, 21st and 22d days of September.
latest thing out for young men with a ace in their heads is low-necked shirts.
edford the ladies dress very stylish. In gdon the gentlemen dress moderately

town was full of strangers on Tuesday ednesday of last week attending the po- conventions.
ticket renders general satisfaction, and e elected by an old-fashioned majority. ards, and at 'em.
kind friend who favored us with a box ost luscious pears and other edibles will t our grateful thanks.
had a splendid shower on last Wednes- vening. It was very necessary after the cratic Convention. Fooh!
r sanctum was illuminated, one day last , by the smiling countenance of our friend erd, of the Tyrone *Herald*.
learn that the Huntingdon Silver Cornet will occupy the third story of Port's new ing, when completed. Mercy!
y are the Bedford quill-drivers like their r-works? Because (their water-works be- requently empty,) they are dry.
ginning to visit the Springs again—The ord people who stopped off when the price up to fifty cents a trip five or six years

fellow named T. A. Bird, has been sent to n Virginia for bigamy. He wanted more in his nest than it would conveniently

ther O'Hallaran has not started on his emplated visit to Europe yet. He is in feeble health. He is a most excellent lemen.
Clutzy," Bedford's Jehu, brakes on Raum's ining. "Saxton! Change cars for Coal- t and Dudley; twenty minutes for break- !" 'Glang!
elving Rocks, opposite Huntingdon, afford most splendid views in the Central portion ennsylvania. They should be reached by ic stair cases.
'e have just received a large and varied as- ment of cards, envelopes, tags, &c., &c., ch we are prepared to print in the best e and at reasonable rates.
'e heard a young lady, the other evening, xing her beaux to tell her that she was tty. He thinks she is, but his modesty ldn't allow him to say so.
own on the "buss"—The Bedford hackmen. se—the "buss" charges 25 cents for the nd trip to the springs and the hackmen 50 ts. Sensible people take the "buss."
Some very modest friend of ours sent us, m the East, a box of the finest peaches that have seen this year. Accept our joint and eral thanks. We appreciate such kindness.
A vessel, loaded with fresh beef, seventeen rs from Texas, landed in Philadelphia on ursday last. The meat is said to have been fresh as if just slaughtered, and very tooth- ne.
Let somebody start glass works in Hun- gdon. A well managed establishment could t fail to pay. Where are the parties who re going to start one or two at Huntingdon? e would like to hear from them.
The Huntingdon ladies do not take out-door ercise enough. Every lady should spend o hours a day in the street. Let the streets crowded from five to seven o'clock by pe- strians. This is city style.
We overheard a young lady say, a few days o, that whenever she hears a young lady mplain of rheumatism in her arms she al- ys attributes it to hugging the boys. She id she knew how it was herself.
James B. Nicholson, Esq., of Philadelphia, ght Worthy Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. of Pennsylvania, will deliver a lecture, in e Court House, in Huntingdon, on Monday ening, the 28th of August inst., on the sub- ct of "Odd Fellowship."
S. G. Whittaker, Esq., formerly associated ith us in the publication of the JOURNAL AND MERICAN, and for the past five years a resi- nt of Kansas, returned to his old stamping round, on Friday evening last, looking as ough the "west countrie" agreed with him. 'elcome back.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—In accordance with the notice given by the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, the Delegates elected on Saturday, the 12th inst., met in the Hall of the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and was called to order by J. Sylvanus Blair, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee.

Dr. Orlady moved that the voting for the organization be done *viva voce*.

S. L. Glasgow moved to strike out *viva voce* and insert by marking, which was adopted.

The temporary Chairman announced that nominations for Permanent Chairman were in order.

Mr. David Black, of Huntingdon, and Dr. I. Meals, of Brady township, were nominated for Permanent Chairman, which resulted in the election of Mr. Black, who received 45 votes; Dr. Meals 36.

Mr. Wm. H. Brewster, of Shirleysburg, and L. D. Tate, of Jackson township, were chosen Secretaries.

Owing to the immense outside pressure, the Delegates were almost suffocated by the intense heat, and a motion was made, and carried, to adjourn for half and hour.

The Convention was very disorderly and unmanageable up to this time, owing principally to the small space it was forced to occupy and outside interference. In half an hour it again assembled with closed doors.

Mr. McDivitt moved that members of the press be admitted, which was so ordered.

Mr. Wm. K. Burchinell, of Huntingdon, moved that a Committee of three be appointed on Credentials. The Chair appointed

Wm. K. Burchinell, of Huntingdon, Thomas S. M'Cahan, of Birmingham, and D. Ross Miller of Franklin, said committee.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Alexadria, Jacob Baker, Henry Miller.
Barree, Silas Gibbony, Wm. Couch.
Birmingham, T. S. McCahan, Joseph Madson.
Broad Top City, Eph. Mears, C. K. Horton.
Brady, Dr. I. J. Meals, Henry Mateer.
Carbon, Dr. A. R. McCarthy, Samuel Stinson.
Cass, Jos. Parks, Ephram Bowman.
Cassville, A. L. Guss, Geo. Green.
Clay, Sam'l McVitty, S. L. Glasgow.
Coalmont, Levi Evans, Geo. A. Heaton.
Cromwell, Jno. Book, Wm. Gillaland
Dublin, Alex. Appleby, Dorris Stitt.
Franklin, J. H. Laporte, D. Ross Miller.
Henderson, Samuel Foust, John Warfel.
Hopewell, Geo. Berkstresser, Samuel Weaver.
Huntingdon, E. W., Dr. J. M'Culloch, D. Black.
Huntingdon, W. W., W. K. Burchinell, J. Africa.
Jackson, John Cummins, L. D. Tate.
Juniata, Luden Dean, William E. Corbin.
Lincoln, George W. Shontz, H. H. Sommers.
Mapleton, I. W. Staub, David H. Foster.
Morris, James Davis, Samuel Sprankle.
Mt. Union, W. H. Rosensteel, J. G. Stewart.
Mt. Union district, W. I. Myers, A. Carothers.
Oneida, R. McDivitt, Andrew Smith.
Orbisonia, Jacob Gehrett, Samuel Carothers.
Penn, Jacob Haffley, Abraham McGahan.
Petersburg, Dr. H. Orlady, William Benton.
Porter, Benjamin Neff, B. L. Neff.
Shirley, Oliver Colegate, M. W. Isenburg.
Shirleysburg, George Leas, Wm. H. Brewster.
Shade Gap, Henry Shearer, Dr. W. M. Rhea.
Springfield, Samuel Wait, David Ashton.
Tell, Val. Schmittle, Richard Silverthorn,
Todd, H. S. Green, George McClain.
Three Springs, W. J. Hampson, D. F. Thompson.
Union, Levi Pheasant, Samuel Smith.
Walker, Dr. Martin Orlady, James Ward.
Upper West, Jno. C. Wilson, John Henderson.
Lower West, William Moore, Henry Wilson.
Warrior's Mark, Dr. J. A. Devor, Joseph Wait.

On motion of Dr. Orlady, a committee of five were appointed by the Chair, consisting of Dr. H. Orlady, of Petersburg; Dr. John McCulloch, Huntingdon; Dorris Stitt, Dublin township; George Green, Cassville, and John G. Stewart, Mt. Union, on Resolutions, and reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the platform and resolutions adopted by the recent Republican State Convention, meets our cordial approval, and that to the nominees for Auditor General and Surveyor General, we pledge the united and hearty support of the Republicans of Huntingdon county.

Wm. H. Brewster offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all candidates for nomination pledge themselves, through their friends, to support all the nominees on the ticket.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

	ballots 1st	2d	3d	4th
John C. Davis, Oneida,	9	14	13	off
David Clarkson, Cassville,	20	19	29	42
M. F. Campbell, Union,	9	4	off	
Adam Heeter, Clay,	20	34	33	39
Adam Warfel, Brady,	5	off		
Isaac Wolverton, Henderson,	2	off		
Richard Colegate, Shirley,	11	12	7	off
Joshua Greenland, Hunt.	6	off		

David Clarkson, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

ASSEMBLY.

	ballots 1st	2d	3d	4th
F. H. Lane, Shirleysburg,	25	34	40	50
David Etnier, Mt Union,	13	12	off	
H. C. Marshall, Mt. Union,	13	16	22	32
John Hewitt, Porter,	23	20	20	off
John W. Mattern, Hunt.,	7	off		

Frank H. Lane, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

SHERIFF.

	ballots 1st	2d	3d
Wm. Bice, Huntingdon,	6	off	
Amon Houck, Broad Top City,	12	22	55
Geo. A. Heaton, Coalmont,	9	11	off
Jackson Harmon, Jackson,	6	off	
Jackson Lamberson, Huntingdon,	12	19	off
Wm. Varner,	2	off	
John Brewster, M'Connellstown,	23	30	27
J. H. Shaver, Mt. Union,	4	off	
David Etnier, Mt. Union,	5	off	
Samuel Steffey, Jackson,	3	off	

Amon Houck, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

TREASURER.

	ballots 1st	2d	3d
Newton Madden, Springfield,	17	15	off
J. K. Templeton, Spruce Creek	4	off	
S. B. Garner,	12	15	off
L. E. Edwards, Huntingdon,	3	off	
Lee T. Wilson, " "	6	off	
S. B. Taylor, " "	6	off	
A. W. Kenyon, Barree,	16	16	50
Jas. M'Elroy, Porter,	18	34	32

A. W. Kenyon, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

	ballots 1st	2d
John Q. Adams, Morris,	23	34
John S. Warfel, Henderson,	13	off
Jonathan Evans, Tod,	30	43
Abram Corbin, Juniata,	4	off

Jonathan Evans, having received a majority of the votes, was declared the nominee.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

	ballots 1st	2d
Harris Richardson, Lincoln,	26	41
Henry Holtzapple,	2	off
John Miller,	5	off
Samuel Smith,	9	off
David Hare, Porter,	4	off
John Bisbin, Alexandria,	6	off
David S. Paterson, Dublin,	13	31
M. Kyper, Shirley,	5	off
John H. Isett, Penn,	2	off
Andrew Smith, Oneida,		

Harris Richardson, having received a majority of votes cast, was declared the nominee.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

	1st
James Glasgow,	21
Jno. E. Kitterman, Lincoln,	7
Henry Wilson, Oneida,	47

Henry Wilson, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

AUDITOR.

	1st
Samuel P. Smith, Union,	45
Samuel C. Tussey, Morris,	17
Amos Kauffman, Juniata,	10

Samuel P. Smith, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

CORONER.

	41
James Bricker, Huntingdon	

It was moved by Dr. H. Orlady that Dr. Sidney Thompson, K. Allen Lovell, and Geo. W. Johnson be appointed Judicial Conferees, without instructions. Adopted.

K. Allen Lovell, Esq., and David Dunn, of Huntingdon, were nominated for Chairman of the County Committee, which resulted in the election of K. Allen Lovell, who received 43 votes, and David Dunn, 36 votes.

It was moved that the County Committee be appointed in the usual way by delegates reporting the names to K. Allen Lovell, Chairman, within ten days.

Convention adjourned.

[Reported by R. McDIVITT, Esq.]

COURT AFFAIRS.—August Sessions, 1871.—Cases tried.

Commonwealth vs. John Winskey. Assault and battery. True bill. Not guilty, and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. J. H. Isett. Assault and battery. True bill. Defendant plead guilty, and submitted. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. James Barnes.

This was an indictment for perjury, and was founded upon evidence given by Barnes, the defendant, against Geo. L. Smith, both of Cass township, in an action tried at November Sessions of 1870, in which an indictment was brought by Barnes against Smith for shooting at him with intent to kill or maim. It was there testified by Barnes that on the evening of Friday, August 5th, a little after dusk, when he and his boy were passing near Smith's residence, he saw Smith in his field with a gun, which he pointed at him and discharged. This evidence was corroborated by that of his boy, and two or three other witnesses who were passing at the time and testified that they saw a man they took to be Smith in that locality with a gun. It was shown by a number of witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth, that Smith had left home on that day about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and did not return till 10 or 11 that night, and the only question to be decided was whether the statement of Barnes was wilfully false, made knowing it to be untrue, or made recklessly, without any reason or foundation.

The case involved an immense amount of testimony, some sixty witnesses being examined, and occupied the time of the Court almost three days going to the jury on Thursday evening.

The jury after remaining out all night on the question of costs, returned on Friday morning with a verdict of acquittal, taxing the defendant with $25 of the costs, and the balance on the plaintiff.

The counsel for the Commonwealth was assisted by Messrs. Petrikin and S. S. Blair. Counsel for defense, Messrs. Speer, J. S. Blair and Fleming.

Commonwealth vs. John Elliott. Indictment. Larceny. True bill. Guilty.

The defendant in this case was a "traveling man" of strongly marked Aboriginal features, who had been sojourning in this place a few days during the month of June last, and had taken lodgings in the meantime with the prosecutor Eli Barker who attends the livery stables of Mr. Carmon, on Canal Avenue, where he enjoyed the luxury of a bed on the floor, and lived by picking up odd jobs around town. When about to leave there to push his fortunes further, he accidently stowed away amongst his effects the watch chain of the prosecutor, and it would seem from the evidence leaving about as fair a presumption that the watch was atached to it as would be afforded in regard to the proximity of a fox to see his tail sticking out of a hole. Some $2, U. S. Currency it seems had mysteriously disappeared at the same time from the pocket of Eli, who, enraged at such viper like ingratitude at the hands of the man he had warmed and fed, proceeded at once to place the ministers of justice on the track of the fugitive, and the consequence was that the unfortunate John was caught and caged, arraigned and convicted, and will, no doubt, be treated to a free ride over the mountains, and a brief sojourn within the walls of the Western Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. John Houck. Indictment, assault and battery with the intent to commit a rape. True bill. Verdict guilty.

This offence was committed upon the person of Elizabeth Hounstein, a married and rather elderly woman, living within the bounds of this borough, at her home, in August 1869, two years ago, since which time the offender has been evading the officers of justice until recently. The offense with which he was charged was clearly made out, and was of a very aggravated character. The prisoner is also a native of the town, and though but a mere youth appears to be rapidly descending the steep of crime. He was no doubt under the influence of liquor at the time the fiendish act was perpetrated.

Commonwealth vs. Hannah Huff.

This was an action brought and prosecuted against Samuel Huff and Hannah, his wife, for assault and battery upon the person of Bridget Meehan, the indictment having been brought against both parties, and Samuel having forfeited his recognizance leaving Hannah to stand the brunt of the action alone. Bridget Meehan the prosecutrix, an old lady of Celtic origin and according to her statement, a "poor lone widdy with five small children" living in Tyrone, it seems was passing the house of the defendants, in Warriorsmark township, in April last, accompanied by a small dog, and when a few rods from the house her dog was shot by Huff, who, together with his wife and dog, fell upon the old lady and beat and worried her unmercifully with stones and sticks, tearing her clothing, and otherwise injuring her. To this accusation the defendant had nothing to answer further than to assert that the assault was commenced by Bridget herself, who fired the first stone, when the engagement became general along the whole line. The Court and Jury failed to see the thing in the same light, and Hannah was found guilty in manner and form as indicted, and re-committed for sentence, taking the matter however very philosophically and manifesting the same amount of pluck on her departure for Fort Neely which was displayed by her during the trial, declaring that she would just as soon go there as anywhere else.

The above were all the criminal cases tried out of a large batch on hand at the commencement of the sessions. Some ten or a dozen cases were ignored by the Grand Jury and a large number disposed of by settlement and otherwise.

CIVIL LIST.

But one case was disposed of, which was an action of assumpsit, brought by the heirs of Samuel Caldwell, deceased, against the Administrators of Charles Barclay, deceased, to recover a share of the proceeds of a tract of land on Ray's Hill, in Tod township, sold in the year 1854. The claim was founded upon an agreement made in the year 1848, which, it seems, had never been placed on record, and the necessary steps to secure a special performance of the contract not having been taken, the plaintiff having reposed upon his rights from the year 1854, the time when his right of action accrued, up to 1867, the defendant plead the statute of limitation, which the Court decided to be a complete answer to the plaintiff's title and a conclusive bar to the action, and so ruling instructed the jury to find for the defendant. Verdict accordingly.

Scott & Brown for plaintiff, Dorris and Cessna for defendants.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, met in the Court House, on Wednesday evening last, and was called to order by the Chairman.

It was, on motion, Resolved, That the annual Agricultural Exhibition commence on Tuesday, October 3d, and continue four days.

A committee of seven was appointed to revise and prepare the premium list and appoint awarding committees for the several departments, as follows: Livingston Robb, D. W. Womelsdorf, John M'Comb, J. S. Miller, H. Marks, David Rupert, David Hare.

On motion, the committee were authorized to make provision for the *pro rata* payment of premiums in case of an insufficiency of funds.

After some discussion on the method of preparing family tickets the subject was referred to the committee of arrangements.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee of arrangements, John Flenner, Ira Jenkins, James Port, John S. Miller, W. Buchanan.

D. Blair, Esq, to whom was entrusted the duty of securing the incorporation of the Society, reported that a decree of Court had been made to that effect, and that the Association was now an incorporated body.

The committee of last year to superintend the necessary improvements on the fair ground consisting of J. Simpson Africa, J. A. Pollock, John Major, Wm. Williams, Dr. R. A. Miller, David Hare, and David Black, were on motion, continued for the present year.

J. M. Stevens, of Petersburg was elected a delegate to the Agricultural College to fill the unexpired term of J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., deceased, and Gen. John M'Comb, of Mapleton, for the full term, D. W. Womelsdorf, of Huntingdon, Col. Jno. Cresswell, of Petersburg, and Henry M'Manigal, of Graysville, were appointed alternates.

J. S. Miller and Alex. Port, surviving members of the committee on funds of last year, were continued, and Saml. E. Henry, Esq., elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. Sewell Stewart, Esq.

On motion, adjourned.

G. MILLER, Prest.

R. M'DIVITT,, Secy.

A FOLLOWER OF THE CROSS DECEIVED.—The new Methodist Church, at Bedford, is a very neat and unobtrusive structure, with a handsome spire, surmounted by a metalic cross, some ten or twelve feet in height. This addition of a cross is a departure from the usual plain manner of finishing Methodist Episcopal Churches and shows a disposition not to allow the Catholic and Episcopalian Churches to monopolize this symbol of Christianity.

A few weeks ago Rev. Father Brown, of Bedford, announced that his New Church would be dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenic, of Pittsburgh. A number of strangers found their way to Bedford to be present on the occasion. Among others were our mutual friends H—— and K——. These gentlemen concluded, on Sabbath morning, before the commencement of the religious exercises, to saunter about the town and see what was to be seen. They started out Julian street in the direction of the Springs, turned down John street and in a few moments were face to face with the new Methodist Episcopal Church. K—— looking up at and admiring the new edifice, inquired of H—— where the new Catholic Church was located. H—— cast a glance of superior knowledge at his companion, as much as to say, "you goosey don't you see it right before you!" and pointed to the cross as conclusive evidence of the correctness of his identification. They strolled on past the church, paying it some very handsome compliments, when K—— said: "H——, where is the old Catholic church?" H—— quietly pointed, with a knowing look to what he supposed to be the remains of that church, but which was, in reality, the unfinished Episcopalian Church. K—— suggested that it had not the appearance of the ruins of an old church, but H—— ejaculated, "zounds!" hadn't he been there before, and didn't he know? They faced down Richard street and in a few minutes were in front of the veritable new Catholic Church. H—— said it was the new unfinished Lutheran church and together they sought their hotel. When the hour for service arrived, K—— started alone to find the new Catholic Church. A few minutes' walk found him in front of the new Methodist Episcopal Church. He appeared to have some misgivings that things were mixed. He approached a juvenile and inquired, cautiously, what church occupied the square diagonally across from the Court House. He was informed that it was the Presbyterian Church. He then inquired what church was before them and was told the Methodist Episcopal Church and that the new Catholic Church was the same that they had taken for the unfinished Lutheran Church in the morning.

K—— declares, that in the future, when he hears H—— asseverate that he knows and hasn't he been there before that he will remember how he mixed the churches at Bedford.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little daughter of Wm. Triester, aged about two years, was killed one day last week under circumstances well calculated to call forth the deepest sympathies of our nature. She was playing in the sad on the road near Mr. Milliken's, in Derry township, when an ore team came down the hill. The driver as usual took hold of the lock at the back and so continued until near the foot, when changing his position he discovered to his horror that a little girl had been run over by the front wheel. He caught hold of her before she got under the hind wheel, but the poor sufferer was almost cut in two by the heavy weight, and lived but a short time. The scene when the mangled little one was brought to the bereaved mother may be imagined but cannot be described, for to her and all around a light in the household had been quenched.—*Lewistown Gazette*.

THREE PERSONS INJURED.—On Saturday evening last, three men named William Crawford, Adam Ernest and William Hall, employed upon the Pennsylvania railroad as track hands quit work in the narrows, between this place and Lewistown, and started for Mifflin Station on a handcar, two of them were working the lever. The man on the upper or hindermost side of the lever overbalanced. The lever then threw him over on the man on the opposite side. They too in falling struck a third man, and all were throw upon the track in front of the car, which ran over them severely injuring two of them, Crawford and Ernest, breaking the jaw and bruising the face of the former and the latter sustained internal injuries. Drs. Banks and Crawford were called to the Patterson house to give the sufferers medical attention. The wounded men are improving.—*Mifflin Independent*.

A LARGE SOCIAL PARTY.—A large social party was given at the residence of Hon. John Scott, on last Thursday evening, which was attended by the youth and beauty and the wit and wisdom of the town. It was a happy, social union of the many personal friends of the distinguished Senator and his estimable lady and their daughter, Miss Ellie Scott, and all enjoyed themselves so cleverly that the recollections of the pleasant evening, spent on this occasion, will never be effaced from memory's tablet. All endeavored to add to the enjoyment of the hour, and universal cheerfulness and pleasantry prevailed. We hope that there may be many happy unions of the kind in the future, and that the leading citizens of old Huntingdon may ever be willing to meet and spend a few hours thus in social pleasantry.

"STOP MY PAPER."—One of our exchanges has the following allegory, which we commend to the careful consideration of those gentlemen who, the moment they see anything which displeases them in the columns of their local journal, rush to the printing office and cry out, "Stop my paper."

"A certain man hit his toe and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed and under the influence of anger and self sufficiency he kicked the earth right saucily. With imperturbable gravity he looked to see the earth itself dissolve and come to naught. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article in a newspaper touches him in a weak spot, and forthwith he sends to stop his paper. With great complacency he looks to see the crash, when he finds he only hit his own toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock, and injures no one but himself.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—The stock of Mr. Cree, which was damaged by the fire on Wednesday night, was insured in the Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, by its gentlemanly agent in this place, Mr. Will DeArmitt. The day after the fire an inventory of the stock was taken and the amount of the insurance money handed over to Mr. Cree. This promptness, on the part of this Company, should recommend it to our citizens as one worthy their confidence. Mr. DeArmitt will be happy to take risks, at his office, at the Penn'a. Railroad Depot.

MILITARY.—Pursuant to previous arrangement, a meeting of the noble, bold and patriotic sons of Huntingdon Furnace, and surroundings, was held in Huntingdon Furnace school house, on last Saturday evening, to organize a Military company. A roll was prepared and many signatures added. The result was flattering.

Another meeting will be held on next Thursday evening, at the same place, and all persons desirous of uniting with the company can have the privilege of enrolling their names.

KILLED.—A man named Owen Dilo, employed on a freight train, on the Penn'a, Central Railroad, was precipitated beneath the cars, at Spruce Creek, on the 16th inst., and had both legs cut off and died from the effects of the accident in a few hours.

A HANDSOME LIVERY STOCK.—We dropped into the Livery Stable of A. B. Flood, the other day, and found every thing in the neatest and trimest order. The vehicles had just been overhauled and looked as bright and clean as a newly painted theatre. The harness were just out of the shop and glittered in the sun like a new set of silver ware, and the horses were as spry as kittens. It is a real pleasure to sport with such a rig. We mean to when we get time.

LEATHER, Cutta-percha, and Britania Tourists' Cups at Stewarts' Hardware Store. [23-3t

MORE FAST RUNNING.—The fast line east on the Pennsylvania railroad accomplished the feat on Wednesday morning of running from Altoona to Harrisburg—one hundred and thirty-two miles—in two hours and fifty minutes, or forty-seven miles an hour. The distance between Huntingdon and Marysville—ninety-one miles—was run in an hour and fifty minutes, or about fifty miles an hour. The engine making this time was No. 193 and the engineer Samuel Free.—*Har. Telegraph*.

CAMP MEETING NEAR CASSVILLE.—A camp meeting, under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held on the old Taylor Ground near Cassville, to commence Friday, August 25th. Boarding and horse feed will be furnished at the ground.

No huckstering of any kind will be allowed on, or nearer the ground than that prscribed by law.

The ministers and members of neighboring charges, and sister churches, are most cordially invited to attend this "Feast of Tabernacles."

A. W. DECKER, Pastor.

AXLE Grease, in Boxes, at Stewarts' Hardware Store. 23aug3t.

BY request of Rev. J. A. Clemm, we announced in the JOURNAL of the 9th inst., that a Camp Meeting of the United Brethren in Christ, would be held on the land of A. Price, midway between Orbisonia and Scottsville, commencing on the 7th of September. This latter was a mistake. The Camp Meeting will commence on the 1st of September.

BANQUET OF EDEN.—One of the most elegant perfumes which we have enjoyed for some time is *Banquet of Eden*, distilled from fragrant flowers of eastern climes. It is a most splendid article. Each bottle is accompanied by a large photograph of "Eve's Repentance," which is alone worth the price of a bottle of the perfumery. For sale at Dr. Patton's Drug Store.

TALL CORN.—Our notice last week of tall corn, raised by Mr. McElroy, seems to be eclipsed by our friend M. L. Schaffner, of Brady Township, who informs us that he had on his place at that time, corn averaging 12 feet 10 inches over a five acre field. Kishocoquillas Valley is therefore ahead so far as heard from.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening, fire was discovered in the Book Store of J. E. Cree, on Fourth street, above Broap Top corner, and by a prompt effort it was extinguished, without any serious loss, but the contents of the store were very much injured by smoke and water. Insured.

COLLISION.—On Monday morning last, the "shifter" and wood train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, collided, near Henry's crossing, breaking several cars.

MILES ZENTMYER, ESQ., has removed his law office from Cunningham's building, to No. 408½ Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store.

FLOOD'S Hacks will run daily to the Barree and Manor Hill camp grounds during camp. Parties wishing to go will please give him due notice.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*The Manufacturer and Builder*.—The August number of this sterling periodical has been duly received. It presents its usual array of able and instructive articles, all of the highest practical use to the manufacturer and artisan. Among others are papers on "Workmen's Cottages;" "Paints made of Copper;" "Interesting Tests of Girders;" "Machinery and Machine-shops;" "Manufacture of Horn and Tortoise-Shell;" and one entitled "New Improvement on the Sunbeam," which practically as well as theoretically demonstrates the falsity of the theory, lately advanced by Gen. Pleasonton, of bringing animals and vegetables to rapid maturity by exposing them to solar rays passed through violet glass. This publication is one that no mechanic can do without. It avoids technicalities and deals in the practical in such a way as to be readable and interesting. Its cheapness places it within the reach of all, its subscription price being only $1,50 per year; besides which, the publishers offer liberal premiums to those forming clubs. Published monthly by Western & Co., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Last October *Hearth and Home* passed into the hands of Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of 245 Broadway, New York, the well known publishers of the *American Agriculturist*—a journal long without a rival in sterling value and circulation. The marked improvements then expected to appear in *Hearth and Home* have been fully realized, and it is now one of the choicest illustrated journals anywhere issued for the family circle—adapted to both the juvenile and adult people, and meeting the special wants of the housekeeper. Besides it supplies very useful chapters for the garden and farm, and an important news sheet, giving a valuable *resume* of the news for a week, up to the moment of issue. From $500 to $800 worth of very fine engravings beautify each weekly number. We notice now a still further mark of enterprise on the part of the publishers; they have secured the exclusive editorial services of Edward Eggleston, so widely and favorably known by his writings in *Scribner's Monthly*, and many other Magazines and Journals, and especially as the chief superintending Editor of the New York *Independent* for some time past. With this notable addition to the previously large and strong editorial force, *Hearth and Home* can not fail to merit and command a prominent place in every household, in city, village, and country. Specimen copies can doubtless be obtained of the publishers, as above. Terms only $3 a year.—Single numbers 8 cents. *Hearth and Home* and *American Agriculturist* together, $4 a year. Better add one or both of them to your supply of reading; they are each worth infinitely more than the small cost.

PEOPLE have been so humbugged with *dirty, poisonous* hair preparations, that they hail with delight the new article styled NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Clear as crystal, and it does the work most effectually. See advertisement. aug23-2t.

ANY person desiring an Estey & Co's., Cottage Organ, at any price ranging from $140 to $750 can be supplied by applying to this office. Terms: One-half cash, and the remainder in six months in bankable paper. Organ warranted. A good chance for a church or society. tf.

FRESH VEGETABLES.—The market car of Messrs. Africa & Black will arrive every Wednesday evening, where vegetables of every kind can be had, wholesale or retail, as cheap as the cheapest. [aug 9-tf.

Hats and Caps, of the latest styles, very cheap, just received by Henry & Co. 2w

New and desirable goods just received at the mammoth store of Henry & Co.]aug16-2w

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending Aug. 19, 1871	2,812
Same date last year	4,651
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	1839
Shipped for the year 1871	216,787
Same date last year	195,671
Increase for year 1871	21,116

All aboard for the Mammoth Store of Henry & Co. [aug16-2w

1000 tons Anthracite coal, the best varities, at lowest market rates for sale, wholesale or retail, by Robert U. Jacob [june 21

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes at Henry & Co.'s. They can't be beat for quality or price. [aug16-2w

Black, Brown, and Gold-mixed Water-proof Cloth, very cheap, just received, at the mammoth store of Henry & Co. [aug16-2w

CELEBRATED "Barnet" coal in the Lump. Run of mine or Fine for sale, wholesale and retail by Robert U. Jacob. [june 21.

5000 bushels land lime, best quality, for sale at ten cents per bushel. Also, 1000 bushels Juniata fresh lump lime, quality guaranteed, at eighteen cents per bushel. Apply to Robert U. Jacob. [june 21.

TO NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA, AND KANSAS, AND THE B. & M. R. R. LANDS.—The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It run the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price. tf.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Aug 22, 1871.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 20	$ 25
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@28
" Rio, choice	21@22	23
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 30
" red, "		1 20
RYE		80
CORN		70
OATS		45
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½@7 lbs for

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Attend to Threshing Grain.

Loss is almost certain to attend long delay in threshing out grain after it has been gathered from the field. Stored in the barn it is subject to the ravages of fire and vermin, and if the stack it is subject to injury from the same causes and in addition to these, liable to mold and dampness or to be scattered by tempest. There is no time when grain will thresh more easily than when it first comes from the shock if properly cured, and at no time will it be in better condition for storing or for market.

Grain, after lying in the straw for a while in large bulk, gathers dampness and shells out with greater difficulty than it would have done before this and contains a greater amount of moisture when it goes into the bin. If mold is taking place in the stack or mow it cannot be easily arrested, but if in the bin the work can be performed with comparative ease, and in case of fire the chances of saving the same are multiplied a hundred fold. Then again the straw is better for stock feed if threshed when fresh from the field than after lying and sweating in the compressed sheaves.

At no season of the year is the grain market so empty as at harvest time, and usually the scarcity of any article increases the price in like proportion. Therefore under ordinary circumstances—we do not say all—it is the best to take to market as early as possible the surplus amount of grain. Even if a few cents more a bushel may be obtained in fall than at harvest, the shrinkage, risk, etc., will more than make any reasonable difference.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Removing Honey Boxes.

Surplus boxes should be removed when full that the combs may not become dark, as the finer the appearance of our honey the better the price and easier the sale. In taking off boxes I use two strips of tin to slide under the box. Leave one on the hive and take one up with the box to keep the bees from coming out. If empty boxes are to be put on turn the full boxes bottom up and place the empty ones over them. Draw out the strip of tin and by rapping on the lower box drive the bees into the empty one, when it may be placed on the hive without the loss of a bee. Be careful to return the bees to the same hive from which they came or loss may occur. To do this it is best to have each set of boxes numbered to correspond with the number of the hive.

When we do not put on empty boxes in place of the full ones it is best to remove them at evening, turning them on their sides in front of the hive. They will usually be descried in the morning and we must not forget to be out early to take care of them before the bees are astir.

After the boxes are removed from the hive there is no danger of the honey being injured by the moth worm. To prevent this stop all entrances to the boxes tightly and place them in a cellar where the temperature is so low that any egg they may chance to contain will not hatch. Look to them occasionally; and if any do hatch open the holes in the boxes, put them into a barrel in such a position that the smoke may ascend freely into them, and fumigate with brimstone. Use only just enough to kill the worms, as too much gives the combs a greenish appearance.—*Cor. Rural Home.*

Useful Recipes.

How to Save Your Shoe Soles.—Melt together tallow and common rosin in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter, and apply the preparation, hot, to the soles of the boots or shoes—as much of it as the leather will absorb. One farmer declares that this little recipe alone has been worth more than the cost of five years subscription to the newspaper publishing it.

A Good Pie.—The following receipt for making a good pie is worthy of dissemination. In half a teacupful of vinegar put one tablespoonful of butter, one teacupful of molasses, one teacupful of dried currants, one egg and a little nutmeg. Roll two soda crackers fine and add to the above, and you will have material enough for three pies. Try them and you will make more.

Bread Sauce.—Cut some bread in slices, adding some pepper, an onion, a little salt and butter, and enough boiling milk to cover it. Let it simmer gently before the fire, until the whole of the milk is soaked up by the bread, then add a little cream, remove the onion, and rub through a hair sieve. Serve very hot in a sauce tureen.

To Preserve Pearl Ornaments.—In order to preserve the beauty of pearl ornaments, they should be carefully kept from all dampness. A piece of paper torn off and rolled up, so as to present a soft, ragged edge, is the best thing to clense them with.

To Destroy Flies.—To one pint of milk add a quarter of a pound of raw sugar, two ounces of ground pepper, simmer them together eight or ten minutes and place it about in dishes. The flies attack it readily, and are soon suffocated.

Blue Ink.—Chinese blue, three ounces, oxalic acid (pure), three-quarters of an ounce, gum arabic (powdered), one ounce, distilled water, six pints. Mix.

To Clean Knives.—Cut a small potato in two; dip one-half in the brick dust and rub the knives, and rust and stain will disappear like magic from their surfaces.

Cologne Water.—One pint of alcohol, 60 drops of lavender, 60 drops of burgamont, 60 drops of essence of lemon, 60 drops orange water. To be corked up and well shaken. It is better for considerable age.

Lemon Cake.—Three cups of loaf sugar, one cup of butter, four cupfuls of flour, five eggs, beat yolks and whites separately—one cup of milk and teaspoonful of soda juice and grated rind of a lemon.

Miscellaneous.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C,

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG. }

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, No. 623 Hilt St., where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade,

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when premature loss, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.
January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Express	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Express	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR 8 44	AR 3 20
5 47	7 47	Long Siding	8 36	3 13
6 00	8 00	McConnellstown	8 19	2 58
6 07	8 12	Pleasant Grove	8 12	2 51
6 19	8 24	Marklesburg	7 58	2 37
6 31	8 36	Coffee Run	7 44	2 23
6 38	8 42	Rough and Ready	7 37	2 16
6 51	8 54	Cove	7 24	2 05
6 56	3 58	Fishers Summit	7 20	2 00
AR 7 11	9 12	Saxton	6 06	1 46
LE 7 39	9 29			
7 46	9 36	Riddlesburg	6 35	1 33
7 53	9 43	Hopewell	6 28	1 23
8 11	10 01	Pipers Run	6 10	1 06
8 31	10 19	Talleyville	5 52	12 47
8 44	10 31	Bloody Run	5 40	12 35
AR 8 50	10 36	Mount Dallas	LE 5 35	12 30
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 27	LE 9 25	Saxton	AR 7 05	AR 1 40
7 27	9 40	Coalmont	6 50	1 25
7 30	9 45	Crawford	6 45	1 20
AR 7 40	AR 9 55	Dudley	LE 6 35	LE 1 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, May 22, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward Mail	Westward Pacific Express	Westward Passenger Way	Westward Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward Fast Line	Eastward Mail	Eastward Harrisburg Accom.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 59	10 46	10 46	10 46	N. Hamilton		5 13	9 31
5 05	10 58	11 00	Mt.	Union		5 01	9 23
5 12	11 05	11 14	Mapleton			4 56	9 15
5 20	11 14	11 28	Mill Creek			4 48	9 07
5 35	11 30	11 50	Huntingdon		4 43	8 53	
5 54	11 50		Petersburg		10 42	4 15	8 35
6 03	12 01		Barree			4 06	8 28
6 10	12 09		Spruce Creek		10 07	4 00	8 21
6 25	12 24		Birmingham			3 46	8 09
6 32	12 33		Tyrone		10 00	3 39	8 02
6 44	12 45		Tipton			3 29	7 52
6 50	12 52		Fostoria			3 23	7 46
6 55	12 58		Bell's Mills			3 18	7 42
7 15	6 10	1 20	2 00	Altoona	10 50	3 00	7 25
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 34 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 10 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 8 15 A. M.

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 47 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

The Second Pacific Express Westward passes Huntingdon at 5 22 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 6 30 A. M.

The Local Freight Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M., carries passengers and connects with Hollidayshurg trains.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Fast Line.	Erie Mail.	Buffalo Ex.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, leave	1 55	4 35	11 55	2 10
Williamsport, Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira,	10 35			10 55
	A. M.			P. M.
Buffalo,	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls,	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Ex.	Accom. N. Y.	Pacific Ex.	Express.	Mail.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	6 38	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore, arrive		P. M.	P. M.	6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 50	2 40		
Washington, arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 00

May 24, 1871. ALFRED R. FISKE, General Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Monday, May 15th, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.50 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, 7.15 a. m. and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 2.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.30 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shanokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.55 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.22 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.35 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.25; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
my.24,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT WM. MARCH & BRO.'S.

Having purchased the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

W. W. SHEIBLEY. W. T. HOWARD

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.
Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. Roman's, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
apr 26, '71.

TOWN LOTS *In West Huntingdon for Sale.*

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper,* than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solisit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

ROBERT U. JACOB,

Wholesale and retail dealer

IN THE BEST QUALITY OF

ANTHRACITE & BROAD TOP COAL,

for all

STOVE,

BLACKSMITHING,

LIMEBURNING,

and

STEAM GENERATING PURPOSES.

All sizes and kinds kept constantly on hand, and all orders filled promptly at the lowest market rates.

Orders received either at the office near Broad Top Corner, room formerly occupied by the Union Bank, or by A. B. Flood.
Marltf.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.
jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for	$300	and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for	80	" "
" Melodeons for	70	" "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

KING OF THE CLOVER MACHINE FAMILY.

Birdsell's Combined Clover Thresher and Separator.

This Machine Threshes, Separates, Hulls and Cleans Clover Seed at one operation; capacity ranging from 15 to 50 bushels per day according to yield of seed. Its operation needs only to be witnessed to convince the most skeptical that its principles are perfect, its capacity wonderful, and its thoroughness of work such as to defy complaint from the most exactness.

2000 *now in use* throughout the United States and Canadas.

Awarded first Premium at 75 State Fairs since 1856.

Send for *"Clover Leaf"* and Colored Engraving, which give complete description.

BIRDSELL MANUFACTURING CO., Manufact's, Home Factory, South Bend, Ind. Harrisburg.
JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH,
New Enterprise, Bedford Co.
Agent for Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon counties. august2-3m.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—.

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE
1871.

Through struggle and suffering, at th
of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastatio
American Idea embodied in the preamble to our f
Declaration of Independence approaches its compl
alization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all m
created equal," and endowed by their Creator with i
able rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi
no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a
opher's speculation, but the recognized base of our
cal fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates fr
Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completio
one century later, in the XVth Amendment, whic
to the equal political and civil rights of every man b
naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense
Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Pr
may roar and rage around that rock, and may tran
seem on the point of washing it away; but its foun
are deep laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Re
and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spra
t in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and A
racy. We do not forget that a very large minority
American People still hold in their almost heart
Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to r
We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all th
ring elements of hatred to Republican achievement
combined and hurled against the fulfillment of R
can ascendency of 1872. We do not doubt that loc
cesses, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensio
inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of v
such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength
earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868. Y
faith is clear and strong that the American Peop
bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our lat
War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroye
will never consciously decide that the precious bloo
on poured out was lavished in vain.

The Tribune believes in the prosecution of th
struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. T
Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Integr
Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscriptio
franchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal
tion; to intensely and eternally Wrathful Hate, an
and invincible Good Will. It would fain do it utm
hasten the glad day when the South shall vie w
North in exultation and gratitude over the disappe
of the last trace or taint of that spirit which impels
to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fello

Profoundly do we realized that the contest is n
ended—that Millions mourn, more or less public
downfall of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, and trai
children to hate those by whose valor and consta
overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to differ
tially from other Republicans, our conviction that r